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THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—This Evening, at 8, DARK DAYS.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, THE COLLEEN BAWN.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, HOODMAN BLIND.

STRAND THEATRE. — This Evening at 7.30, THE MARRIED RAKE. At 8.15, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—This Evening, at 7.45, BILLEE TAYLOR. At 9.45, THE VICAR OF WIDEAWAKEFIELD.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—This Evening, at 8, CUPID'S MESSENGER. At 9, LOOSE TILES.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 9, THE PRIVATE SECRETARY. At 8, A BAD PENNY.

COURT THEATRE. — This Evening, at 8.30, THE MAGISTRATE.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—It has now been ascertained that the author of the attempt upon M. de Freycinet's life is a Corsican named Mariotti, who states that while he was employed in 1880 on the Panama Canal works his daughter was outraged by some of the Company's servants, and died in consequence of the treatment she received. Mariotti returned to France, and, having vainly demanded justice, he conceived the idea of attracting public notice by some violent act. Mariotti declares, however, that he never had any intention of killing M. de Freycinet, and that in firing the revolver he directed the muzzle to the ground.

A marriage has been arranged between the Duc de Montpensier's only surviving son, Antonio, and the Infanta Eulalie. The former was educated by Mgr. Dupanloup, and is two years younger than his *fiancée*, he having been born in Seville in 1866 and she in Madrid in 1864. The negotiations about the marriage settlements have been difficult. He will inherit at least one-half of the largest Royal fortune in Europe. The Infanta Eulalie is of lively manners and agreeable physiognomy. She was educated by the Countess Soriente, a lady of New England birth, and is an accomplished player on the harp and guitar. Her professor was the gifted Cuban negress who used to perform at Queen Isabella's concerts at the Palais de Castille.

The Prince and Princess Waldemar go south after Christmas to visit the Italian cities, and possibly make a trip to Corfu and Athens. The Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark dined on Wednesday at the Russian Embassy. The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Alexis, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, and the Countess Beauharnais were among the company invited to meet them. The Crown Princess wore a sky-blue velvet dress with a long train. The stomacher and tablier were studded with pearls and precious stones in the Byzantine style.

ITALY.—A few cases of cholera still occur daily in the city and province of Palermo, and the epidemic has appeared in a mild form at Castellamare del Golfo, in the province of Trapani. On Friday the quarantine imposed upon vessels arriving in Sicilian ports from the Italian peninsular ports, and upon vessels arriving at Italian ports from Corsica and the French Mediterranean ports, was taken off.

GERMANY.—The Reichstag has been summoned for the 19th inst.

The descendants of the Huguenots in Berlin celebrated the bi-centenary of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes last week, the 200th anniversary of the day on which Friedrich Wilhelm, the "Great Elector," issued his celebrated Edict of Potsdam, offering "a safe and free retreat" to all French Protestants. In response to this invitation some 20,000 refugees from France found hospitable reception in Brandenburg, over 5,000 of whom came to Berlin, of which the total population in 1685 only amounted to 17,400 inhabitants.

BELGIUM.—A Brussels correspondent writes:—"Many of the Belgian churches, even in obscure localities, contain priceless objects of art, especially pictures. The generally accepted view in Belgium is that most of these objects belong to the State, and are only held on trust by the authorities of the respective churches. It has been found that, in consequence of the negligence or ignorance of the clergy and the churchwardens, many of the pictures are deteriorating, while some objects of art have disappeared, having been disposed of by sale or otherwise. The two masterpieces of Rubens in the Collegiate Church at Antwerp, for instance, are becoming darker from year to year, owing to the effects of the thick veils with which they are covered. These veils are temporarily raised only when the beadles consider the number of sightseers (each of whom has to pay a franc) sufficiently large. The readers of Thackeray's *Roundabout Papers* may recollect that at probably his last visit to Antwerp, when he wished to delight himself once more with a view of these two wonderful paintings, the English-speaking beadle refused to lift the veils, as a religious ceremony was taking place at the moment. Thackeray replied, 'I don't come to pray, I come to pay.' A short time ago M. de Moreau, who has the Fine Arts in his department, issued a circular, directing that measures should be taken for the preservation of all objects of art in churches. A great outcry arose in the clerical journals, which pretend that these objects are the absolute property of the churches and that the Church authorities may deal with them as they like. In reply to a question from a provincial Governor, the Minister has now declared that it was not his intention to determine the question of property, but that the measures of preservation, which imply also a control of the property by the State, must be maintained. It is fervently to be hoped that one of these measures will be to restore Rubens's two masterpieces in the Collegiate Church at Antwerp permanently to the light of day."

SERVIA.—The late Turkish Envoy, Khalid Bey, has taken leave of the King, and on Sunday Ziya Bey, his successor, arrived, and after an official audience of the King to present his credentials had a long private interview with his Majesty. Nisch is now almost denuded of troops, nearly the entire force having gone forward. The Bulgarian troops are reported to have withdrawn from Trn and concentrated at Sofia. A considerable force occupies the Dragoman Pass. The Bulgarian Government has, it is stated, placed patrols along the entire border, and ordered that any Servians who may hereafter attempt to pass into Bulgarian territory shall be immediately shot. The Servian Government thereupon instructed the commanders on the frontier, without waiting for special orders, to attack all Bulgarians who may provoke or insult the Servians. The Bulgarian Government has in consequence requested the Greek Minister at Sofia, who has charge of Servian interests, to examine into the charges brought against Bulgaria, and especially the allegation that 200 Servians had been imprisoned at Sofia.

The second class of the Servian reserves were called out on Tuesday. The strength of each regiment in the Servian army has been raised to four battalions, and the army increased by 12,000 men.

A telegram from Belgrade states that Count Kalnoky's declarations with regard to Servia have given entire satisfaction in that city, and that King Milan took special occasion to convey to the Austrian Government his warmest thanks for the Count's sympathetic reference to Servia.

AUSTRIA.—Count Kalnoky, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was present on Saturday at a meeting of the Committee of the Hungarian Delegation, and, in reply to various questions, assured the Delegation in the most positive manner that no change had occurred since its previous meeting last year in the relations of Austria-Hungary with Germany and Russia. Beyond the ordinary international treaties no special understanding existed with Russia. Respecting affairs in Bulgaria, Count Kalnoky declared that the Government acted logically in now regarding a return to the provisions of the Berlin Treaty as the only right course, adding that this was from the beginning the view taken by the three Emperors. There was ground for believing that there would now be no opposition on the part of the populations, and also for the hope that the Powers, in virtue of their moral influence would succeed in restoring the former state of things. He would not, however, say that the organic statute of Eastern Roumelia was not capable of improvement.

Much interest is attached in Vienna to the fact that the Archbishop of Vienna has appealed to the Archduke Charles Louis, the patron of the Artists' Society, to have one of Vereschagin's pictures, exhibited in the Kuenstlerhaus, removed on religious grounds. It represents the Saviour in the bosom of His family, and is a very commonplace representation of a poor Jewish carpenter's house. Vereschagin removed the picture on Thursday. Thousands crowded to the exhibition to see it when the Archbishop's objection had become known.

BULGARIA.—On Saturday afternoon Prince Alexander received deputations from various parts of Southern Bulgaria, who presented memorials to his Highness in favour of the complete union of Roumelia with Bulgaria, and offering to sacrifice all rather than submit to the restoration of the former condition of affairs. In reply, the Prince expressed regret that some of the Powers from whom he had expected support had shown themselves adverse to the change, but added that others from whom he expected nothing were well disposed towards Roumelia. If it should be necessary to have recourse to arms to defend their rights, he had no doubt that all Bulgarians would do their duty towards their country. On Sunday a new public school for boys at Philippopolis was formally opened in presence of the Prince and suite.

The despatch of troops to the Turkish frontier is still going on. Bulgaria has now under arms about 70,000 men, well equipped and prepared for a long winter campaign.

SPAIN.—There has been a rather serious outbreak of cholera in the mining districts on the left bank of the Nervion, in Biscay, in which province the epidemic had not previously appeared. It is also raging at Laredo, on the borders of Biscay and Santander. Since the 20th ult. there has been a daily average of fifty cases and twenty-two deaths, the first cases having occurred on the 4th. Out of 1,500 men at the Bilbao ironworks 500 are said to have deserted. Bilbao, where is a large iron ore trade with England, was not declared an infected port till Sunday, when a cordon was established taking in the whole of the mining district and the river side from up the Castrajana valley down to Portugalete. None but the captains are allowed to leave the ships in the Bilbao River.

Marshal Serrano is rapidly sinking. He received extreme unction on Wednesday afternoon. The only manner in which he can find relief is in sitting up in his chair.

GREECE.—M. Tricoupis, the ex-Premier, has returned to Athens from his tour in Europe, and was received with great popular enthusiasm. From his balcony he made a speech advocating earnest action on the part of the Government until Greek rights had been secured and the dangers threatening brethren in Macedonia had passed away.

On Sunday the Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed a despatch to the Powers in reply to their Memorandum counselling circumspection in the present critical state of affairs, in which he calls attention to the population of Greek nationality who are absorbed in Roumelia, and who are threatened by the invasion of the Bulgarians. Against the latter he feels it his duty to demand effective guarantees, not only for the sake of those suffering brethren, but as a matter of self-defence for Greece herself in the future. Greece cannot regard the state of affairs as settled and secure without the possession at least of the line in Epirus as adjudged to her by the Treaty of Berlin.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber, the reply to the Royal Message was agreed to by 156 to 10 votes, M. Tricoupis and his party voting with the Government. The late Premier said, however, that he regarded the present financial measures as insufficient, and expressed the hope that the Government would bring forward a complete financial scheme.

UNITED STATES.—Ferdinand Ward, whose frauds are alleged to have caused the failure of the firm of Grant and Ward, in which the ex-President's firm was invested, and also of the Marine Bank of fortune was invested, and also of the Marine Bank of New York, has been found guilty after five hours' deliberation of larceny in the first degree. On Saturday sentence of ten years' imprisonment was passed. A motion for a new trial has been made and granted. It is stated upon the authority of the Assistant District Attorney that Ward has invested £200,000 in England, largely in the purchase of real property. Efforts will be made to regain this stolen money for the benefit of the creditors.

BURMAH.—On the 26th ult. a considerable amount of bullion was forwarded to Mandalay from Rangoon, and large sums have been recently advanced on extravagant terms to King Theebaw by Indian traders farming monopolies and holding other contracts from the Government. These advances were made when it was known that war was likely to occur in a few days. The lenders contend that if Burmah be annexed the British Government is bound to repay such advances. Lord Dalhousie, after the last Burmese war, refused to recognise claims made in like circumstances.

A body of troops has been sent from Mandalay to the Ningyan district, and a raid into the province seems intended on the Toungoo frontier. A column will be sent from Toungoo to disperse the Burmese force at Ningyan, and pacify that district. Ningyan, forty miles north of the British frontier, is second in importance only to Mandalay.

A fortified post is being constructed at Prome to protect the head of the railway and to afford a place of refuge for the district. A detachment of the 5th Madras Infantry has been sent to garrison Prome.

JAPAN.—Mgr. Osouf, Vicar-Apostolic in Japan, some time ago presented a letter from the Pope to the Mikado. The clerical newspapers of Rome state that in reply the Mikado expressed his desire that Japan should continue to form friendly relations with foreign countries, and added that the efforts of his Government would always be directed towards progress, especially in religious matters. Japanese Christians should enjoy from him a protection equal to that granted to all his other subjects.

TURKEY.—Sir H. D. Wolff was officially received on Saturday morning at the Abdin Palace by the Khedive, who was surrounded by the officers of his household and the Egyptian Ministers. Sir H. D. Wolff read his credentials, which were couched in general terms. The Khedive replied that all measures concerted between the British Government and his august Sovereign would have his warm support. His Highness subsequently returned Sir H. D. Wolff's visit at Shepheard's Hotel.

The Turkish Government on Wednesday issued its formal sanction of the Conference to consider the Bulgarian question. Said Pasha, the Foreign Minister, and Server Pasha will be the Ottoman Plenipotentiaries.

EGYPT.—The tribes about Kassala have been ordered to proceed to Khartoum. There is to be a great concentration there. The advance of the Sennaar garrison is confirmed. Details of the Abyssinian victory state that the Hadendowas attacked with a rush, sweeping away the advance guard. There was a hand-to-hand fight, which lasted for several hours. The Abyssinians are said to have suffered heavy loss. Aleeneren, the Sheikh of the Soladorat tribe, is advancing to Kassala. The Abyssinians retired after their victory to Asmarah. A large number of Soudanese are again reported to be advancing north from Fatneh.

INDIA.—The Viceroy held a grand durbar on Tuesday at Alwar, his Excellency having previously received a visit from the Maharajah and witnessed a parade of horses. The Countess of Dufferin also held a durbar of ladies.

The troops which have returned to Bombay from Souakim have met with a splendid reception. They were publicly entertained on Saturday, the expenses being defrayed by subscription among the inhabitants of Bombay.

It is announced from Madras that the embarkation of the remainder of the troops forming the Burmah expeditionary force is actively proceeding, and was to be completed by the 6th inst. General Prendergast sailed on Wednesday for Rangoon.

In accordance with an Imperial order, the name of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has been struck off the Russian army list. In Berlin this circumstance has created a great sensation, and is regarded as an event of much political importance. All opinions agree that an insult has been offered to Prince Alexander, which renders the open rupture between Russia and Bulgaria absolute and irrevocable.

The Hungarian National Exhibition at Pesth was formally closed on Wednesday by Crown Prince Rudolph, the patron, in presence of all the Ministers, the high dignitaries of State, and a large number of the general public.

The Very Rev. Dr. Nuyts, Dean of the Collegiate Church of St. Michel et Ste. Gudule, and as such the head of the Roman Catholic clergy of Brussels, has died in Brussels suddenly at the age of 57. The deceased clergyman was universally esteemed on account of his conciliatory and amiable disposition.

The process of restoring a characteristic old wooden church at Hopperstad, in the Hardes district of Sogne, in Norway, has brought to light an interesting Norwegian mediæval relic. In a closed niche a book, consisting of six wax tablets, was found, carefully enclosed in a casket of wood and leather. The tablets are of boxwood, covered with wax, each tablet having a thin border, so as to hinder the tablets from sticking together on closing the book; this precaution has helped to keep it in excellent preservation. The contents are chiefly drawings, made by a fine style, representing scenes from village and rural life. At the end there is a large catalogue in Latin of various kinds of animals, with a translation into old Norwegian; and from this it has been conjectured that the greater portion of the book dates from the close of the thirteenth century. But there are indications that part of the book is of earlier date. The tablets are fastened together at the back, and the cover is carved and inlaid with various small pieces of differently coloured woods. The book has been placed in the Museum of Antiquities in the University of Christiania, and it is intended to publish it shortly in facsimile.

The Vicar-Apostolic of Saigon has published an appeal for subscriptions on behalf of the Annamite Christians who have survived the recent massacres. There can now no longer be any doubt, he says, that 24,000 Christians have been horribly massacred in Southern Annam. The survivors from the three provinces in which the massacres raged have taken refuge near the French Consulate at Quinhon, where they are living on the sandy beach without any covering. One thousand of them were moved to Saigon by steamer, as there is no hope that they will be allowed to return to their villages. In Western Cochin-China, says the Vicar-Apostolic, the mission is absolutely ruined. Not one of its numerous establishments remains; 200 churches, with presbyteries, schools, and orphanages, have been reduced to ashes. Not a single house belonging to Christians has been left standing, and in their hurried fight the survivors were unable to carry away with them any of their property. The Bishop ascribes the persecution to the hatred of the *literati* towards France, and on this ground he appeals to the French for assistance. But a French journal published in Saigon, *L'Unité Indo-Chunoise*, attributes the massacres, not to religion, but to the refusal of the Christians to join in an insurrection against the French, whom they had warned of the threatened outbreak.

In denial of a statement made by Sir F. Milner, at York, that when the news of the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gordon was received in London Mr. Gladstone went to a theatre, Mr. Gladstone wrote on the 21st October, "that there was not even a rumour on the subject of General Gordon's death at the time alluded to." Sir F. Milner gives the following facts in support of the statement:—On the 5th of February, at 10.50 a.m., the following telegram was received at the Foreign Office from Lord Wolseley, "Sir C. Wilson arrived at Khartoum on the 28th to find the place in the hands of the enemy. The fate of Gordon is uncertain." Mr. Gladstone says that when he went to the theatre on the 10th of February "there was not even a rumour of General Gordon's death." But in the Egyptian despatches, No. 2 (1885) page 7, a telegram from Lord Wolseley, dated Korti, February 4, 1885, 9.10 p.m., appears, stating that "Lieutenant Stuart Wortley's report just received." After describing particulars of Sir C. Wilson's journey, the report goes on, "Fall of Khartoum on 26th January he reports to be without doubt, but fate of Gordon uncertain, as reports are conflicting, but general opinion is he is killed." In the face of this official message, Sir F. Milner asks, can Mr. Gladstone say, "There was not even a rumour of General Gordon's death"? To show how the rumours of General Gordon's death affected private individuals who were in no way responsible for the catastrophe, Sir F. Milner adds:—"The Hon. Harold Finch Hatton writes to me, October 26. After commenting on Mr. Gladstone's assertion, he says:—'On February 10 some friends of mine went to the Criterion Theatre, and saw Mr. Gladstone enjoying himself there amazingly. I myself was stopped at the entrance of the Criterion by the announcement of General Gordon's death in the evening posters, and I did not go in. My friends heard the news inside the theatre, and some of the ladies in the audience burst into tears."

IRELAND.

A serious riot occurred in Lurgan on Thursday night. St. Vincent's Catholic Home was attacked by Orangemen, who broke the windows with stones. The Nationalists assembled and assailed the Orangemen, and up to midnight the disturbance was continued, firearms being used on both sides. Fears are entertained of a renewal of the rioting.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has just communicated to the parish priest of Collinstown the decision of the Government refusing to accede to the memorial on behalf of the convicts now serving penal servitude for the Barbavilla murder conspiracy, which resulted in the murder of Mrs. Smythe when returning from church in her carriage. After the fullest consideration his Excellency feels compelled to let the law take its course.

Dr. Maguire, a Roman Catholic, and a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, was elected a representative on the Senate of the Royal University at a meeting of the Convocation of that institution last week.

During last week the Church in Ireland was busy with Diocesan Synods and Episcopal visitations. The following Synods were held:—The separate Synods for Dublin, Glendalough, and Kildare, and the one which is held for the united dioceses; the Synods for Derry and Raphoe; Down, Connor, and Dromore; and for Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. At all of them satisfactory or more than satisfactory accounts were given of the finances.

A return has been issued showing the religious denominations of the population, according to the census of 1881, in each constituency formed in Ulster by the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885:—In the boroughs of Belfast, Londonderry, and Newry, out of a total population of 266,504, 88,434 are returned as Roman Catholics, 71,542 as Protestant Episcopalians, 85,592 as Presbyterians, 10,211 as Methodists, 10,597 as of other denominations, and in the cases of 128 information was refused. In the counties, Antrim has 50,896 Roman Catholics, 44,128 Protestant Episcopalians, 118,882 Presbyterians, 3,623 Methodists, and 11,455 of other denominations; Armagh has 72,212 Roman Catholics, 52,197 Protestant Episcopalians, 25,098 Presbyterians, 4,804 Methodists, and 2,914 of other denominations; Cavan has 104,685 Roman Catholics, 19,022 Protestant Episcopalians, 4,396 Presbyterians, 1,088 Methodists, and 285 of other denominations; Donegal has 157,608 Roman Catholics, 24,759 Protestant Episcopalians, 20,784 Presbyterians, 2,014 Methodists, and 870 of other denominations; Down has 69,664 Roman Catholics, 53,220 Protestant Episcopalians, 95,893 Presbyterians, 3,537 Methodists, and 11,217 of other denominations; Fermanagh has 47,359 Roman Catholics, 30,874 Protestant Episcopalians, 1,708 Presbyterians, 4,863 Methodists, and 57 of other denominations; Londonderry has 57,201 Roman Catholics, 25,781 Protestant Episcopalians, 48,499 Presbyterians, 544 Methodists, and 3,786 of other denominations; Monaghan has 75,714 Roman Catholics, 13,623 Protestant Episcopalians, 12,213 Presbyterians, 544 Methodists, and 652 of other denominations; and Tyrone has 109,793 Roman Catholics, 44,256 Protestant Episcopalians, 38,564 Presbyterians, 3,597 Methodists, and 1,499 of other denominations.

Painted windows as a memorial of departed worth and gallantry have an interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor has at all times pleasure in showing his works in progress, both for church and hall, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates sent. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street London, W.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Lord Salisbury on Wednesday night addressed an enthusiastic meeting at the Victoria Hall. He warned Conservatives not to be discouraged by the imaginary majority upon which the Liberals were calculating, and said that whatever indications might be drawn from the municipal and School Board elections were favourable to the Conservative cause. Having expressed disappointment that the Liberals should have done their utmost to render the Commission on Trade Depression an impossibility, he denounced the assertion that the Conservatives desired to reimpose the duties on corn. He had, he said, tried very hard by very plain speakiug to put a stop to that calumny. To use Lord Iddesleigh's language, it was a "downright thumping lie." Proceeding to speak on the question of free trade, Lord Salisbury said:—"To free trade—to real free trade, to free trade as it issued from the hands of its original teachers—I am a hearty adherent, and I wish to avoid intimating, by any failure of expression of which I may be guilty, any coquetry, as Lord Granville says, with the enemies of that wholesome doctrine; but because I cherish the doctrine of free trade I demur very much to the kind of language that is used concerning it, and still more to the extraordinary additions which are made to the original text, and which we are required to believe with equal faith. I see that Sir Charles Dilke said a few days ago, at Kensington—these are his words—"Free trade is the basis of our power." Now, I thought that free trade began in this country in 1846, and that England was not wholly a despicable nation before that time. I have heard of the power of England previous to that date. I did imagine that during the days of Nelson, and of Wellington, and of Marlborough, and of Cromwell, not to go further back, England was a country in which there was a remarkable capacity for power which was not based upon the possession of free trade. But this is the kind of fetish worship with which you have to deal." Free trade was confined to this country, all the great nations of the world besides ourselves being strongly opposed to it; and they made us feel that opposition by erecting a wall of tariffs between us and the markets in their countries, which was having a most prejudicial effect upon the industry of our people. His Lordship continued:—"It is naturally our wish to use every instrument that we can to induce them to abandon a practice which we as freetraders believe to be not not only terribly injurious to ourselves, but also inconsistent to their own welfare, properly understood. But we are told that we are committing a mortal sin if we try, by placing duties upon their produce, to bring them to a better state of mind. Under cover of this kind of fetish worship of a set of doctrines that are called free trade, but which are not free trade, you are excluded from legitimate acts of self-defence; so long as you are excluded you may sigh in vain for justice in fiscal matters at the hands of the other nations of the globe." Lord Salisbury also demurred to the Liberal doctrine that they should be forbidden from entertaining the idea of differential duties in favour of the colonies as if it were an economical heresy. Referring to the fundamental difference between the Conservative and Radical proposals at the present time, he remarked that the Conservative desire was so to manage affairs as to remove all restrictions, to give the necessary stimulus to industry; that, in short, the well-being of the workman shall be obtained by providing him with fresh materials for his industry. The Conservative pointed the workman forward to obtain wealth, which is yet uncreated. The Radical, on the contrary, turns his eye backward and says that the wealth which has been already obtained is badly divided, and that the real remedy is to turn back and fight among ourselves for its possession The fatal defect of this Radical panacea, which asks us to think of ransom and of restitution, is that by destroying all confidence it will make it an impossibility for the workman to find work and to obtain wages in the future. Mr. Chamberlain's doctrines of ransom and restitution were not new. They were the common property of every barbarous and uncivilised Government since the beginning of the world. Lord Salisbury then replied at length to the assertion of the Liberals that the question of Church and State had been raised by the Conservative party. The noble Marquis's remarks on this subject will be found in another column.

Lord Iddesleigh addressed a meeting held on Wednesday night at St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow. He said the chief question now was whether the Conservatives should remain in power. He never forgot that their opponents were numerically strong in all parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in Scotland. But if the Liberals were not strong it would be no glory to the Conservatives to beat them at the election. In the next Parliament there would be a number of questions raised which had not hitherto been brought to the front, and they would have to deal with them in a spirit hitherto unknown. Four measures had been described in Mr. Gladstone's Manifesto in extremely ambiguous language. We were to have a reform in the procedure of Parliament, a revision of local government, a reform of the land laws, and the measures regarding the registration system. These four questions a Conservative Government might very well take up. Mr. Gladstone had found it inexpedient to talk about Disestablishment, but the people should take care that they were not taken in by vague statements on the subject. The question of free education was introduced to lead the way to Disestablishment. Denominational and Voluntary schools could not be maintained under a system of free education, which meant a system of compulsory secular education.

His Lordship addressed a meeting in West Calder, Midlothian, on Thursday night. He characterised the coming election as most important, and impressed upon his audience the necessity of obtaining a definition of Liberal policy from Liberal candidates, as it was impossible to extract it from Mr. Gladstone's enigmatical utterance. He dwelt at considerable length upon depression in trade.

Lord Hartington, after inaugurating the Ulster Reform Club at Belfast on Thursday afternoon, when he argued that if the electors did not desire to see Mr. Parnell practically dictator of the next Parliament they should return a strong Liberal majority at the elections, was in the evening entertained at a banquet in Ulster Hall. In responding to the toast of his health, his Lordship said he did not believe that the estrangement of the Irish Catholics from the Ulster Liberals could be of long continuance; but as long as Mr. Parnell's demands for Irish independence were continued Ulster Liberals and Conservatives would do well to unite in opposing them. The English people would never consent to endanger English union with Ireland, though they were ready to grant local powers with guarantees that these would not be used to promote dismemberment or to oppress the Protestant minority in Ireland. This delegation of powers, hitherto exercised by the Imperial Parliament, could not be the work of a moment, but must be of slow growth, as the Irish people gave evidence of fitness for it. The problem needed careful study.

Mr. Bright opened his political campaign as candidate for the Central Division of Birmingham by addressing a crowded meeting in the Townhall on Thursday night. He reviewed the Parliamentary history of the past fifty years, in order to show that the Conservatives had invariably opposed measures of useful reform, and had in each case been compelled to surrender to the popular will, their blind and obstinate resistance having been followed by humiliating capitulation. He hoped that the public would watch the course of events in connection with the Burmese dispute, which ought to be made the pretext neither for war nor for annexation. The right hon. gentleman added the expression of a hope that Birmingham would again elect him to support the interests of peace, freedom, and justice.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach addressed a crowded meeting at the Church Schools, Bishopston, on Wednesday night, in support of his candidature for West Bristol. Having criticised the foreign policy of the late Government, Sir Michael referring to Ireland, said that they had heard it stated that the Liberal party insisted, above all other things when in office, upon the maintenance of order in that country. It was all very well for the Liberal party when in Opposition to speak of peace and order in Ireland; but he pointed out that during the five years of Mr. Gladstone's Government there were 12,000 agrarian outrages in Ireland, while during the five years of Lord Beaconsfield's Government there were less than 2,000. The present Government were exerting the existing law with considerable success. But if the Government found the powers of the ordinary laws not enough, they would not allow months to elapse, as Mr. Gladstone did, before they came to Parliament and asked for other powers. It was clear that Mr. Parnell's desire for the national independence of Ireland would not be assented to by either political party in England. There was no danger of this being brought about by direct means; but there was danger of its being brought about by indirect means if Mr. Chamberlain and those associated with him carried their proposal for national councils in Ireland.

Sir Charles Dilke addressed a meeting on Wednesday night at Worcester. He said that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach sneered at the expression of fighting hostile tariffs by free imports, and ridiculed the doctrine as the doctrine of extreme freetraders; but it was essential to point out that many measures of protection must have the effect of raising the price of food. The question of local government involved in itself many other reforms. One of these was that the charities of this country should be dealt with by the local authorities, who should manage them in a far larger degree than at present. Coming next to the question of Parliamentary procedure, Sir Charles said that he should not shrink from giving to the Speaker such powers as were considered necessary for properly conducting the business of the House. There was no foundation for the assertion that the bringing of the question of Disestablishment forward for the general election was the act of Mr. Chamberlain. In conclusion, he dwelt on the necessity for unity among the Liberals.

Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Firth were entertained on Thursday night at a banquet in the Kensington Townhall, in recognition of the eminent services which they have rendered as representatives of the old Parliamentary borough of Chelsea. Sir Charles Dilke, in responding to the toast of the evening, referred at some length to Radical legislation since he has been a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Goschen, speaking at a Liberal meeting held in the Dome at Brighton on Wednesday evening, said that Lord Salisbury had not thrown that light upon some questions which the country had a right to demand. Had Lord Salisbury and his colleagues clearly stated their policy with regard to a question which was overshadowing all other issues—viz., that of Ireland? With regard to obstruction, Conservative speakers had claimed that the object of the united Liberal party was to secure the stifling of debate, whereas what they wanted to prevent was the stifling of the House of Commons. The Liberals had raised that point, not even on account of the overworked state of Parliament, but because it had been announced in an authoritative form by Mr. Parnell what the attitude of the Irish party would be if this country did not accede to their demands. He for one had not seen what answer had been given to those demands by any Conservative who had spoken upon that most important subject. Having referred to the questions of free trade and fair trade, free education, and foreign policy, Mr. Goschen said the points upon which he laid the greatest importance were free and self-reliant industry.

Lord Charles Beresford on Monday night addressed the electors of Marylebone in the Omega Hall, Alpha-road. Referring to the foreign policy pursued by the late Government, he said he thought he might safely say that there was no one present either for or against him in political feeling, who was satisfied that everything had been well conducted. With respect to the question of free education, he was not clever enough to understand how it was possible to confer free education without somebody having to pay for it, and this would certainly press very hardly upon the poorer classes of ratepayers; therefore he could not see his way to vote for free education. The Local Government Bill brought forward by Sir William Harcourt he could not agree with, because it was based on centralisation—a system the extravagance of which we had experienced in the School Board. He would rather support a grouping of different parishes together which would enable each group to better look after its business. He was in favour of a scheme for enabling workmen to become their own freeholders by weekly payments on a similar system to that of the building societies, but at a lower rate, and he would provide the funds for the purchase-money out of the forty-three millions invested by the people in the Post Office Savings Bank. Depositors would receive 3 per cent. instead of 2½, and the borrower would benefit by the low rate of interest. He would open museums on Sundays, and thus afford workmen and their families an opportunity for recreation. Lord Charles next adverted to his oft-repeated warnings about the insufficiency of our fleet, and assured the meeting that we were in a most insecure position with the Navy in its present state. He would suspend the Sinking Fund rather than add to the taxation of the people, and provide for the safety of our empire and our food supply by large additions to our naval forces. His Lordship was listened to attentively, with a few interruptions, and his allusion to his being "an Irish landlord on excellent terms with his tenants, who remained on his property while he remained without his rent," produced an exhibition of hearty good feeling in his favour.

Lord Harrowby spoke at a large meeting in the Plait Hall, Luton, on Monday night, in support of Mr. Sydney Gedge, the Conservative candidate. Having referred to the Egyptian question and condemned the Disestablishment agitation, he said that he had always wished to see the number of proprietors of land largely increased, if it were possible. Small properties, however, had not succeeded because people found it better to transfer their money into another investment. Labourers could not afford to raise produce at present prices. He would give every possible opportunity for the transfer of land. Let it be as free as possible to take its natural course, and he would be most happy to see more people attached to it. But he was not very sanguine. A man could not live upon three acres of land in comfort, and he would have to send his wife and children out into the field. He had had some experience of allotments, and it was with deep regret that he had seen wives and daughters out in the rain tilling the ground, when they ought to be at home attending to their families.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., speaking at Trowbridge on Monday evening, in reply to a vote of confidence in the Government, criticised at some length the errors of the late Administration. Looking at the figures connected with his own department for this year, he found that the policy pursued by the late Government for the defence of the country had caused an expenditure for the Army and Navy of £40,000,000. This was the largest sum set apart in any year since the Crimean war. This great expenditure had been incurred because the late Government were incapable of pursuing a bold, courageous, steady, and consistent course. Their decision rested upon the will of the strongest man in the Cabinet. It was a case of "Pull baker, pull devil." The Radicals, in their determination to supplant the Conservative Government, were making all sorts of promises to the electors. Those promises, he believed, would never be fulfilled. Nothing could be more disastrous to the working classes than to be tied to the soil, as the Radicals proposed. If a man invested his small capital in land, he would probably be unable to dispose of it; he would fall into the hands of money-lenders, and would find himself reduced to pauperism.

Mr. E. Stanhope, President of the Board of Trade, addressing a crowded meeting at Spilsby on Monday night, said that the Conservative cause was daily making great progress. He hoped that the electors would consider carefully the financial position of the country in 1880. The result of Liberal rule was that there had been greatly increased expenditure, and additional taxation at a time when trade and agriculture were in a position of unparalleled depression. The Conservatives sought to benefit the agricultural classes first, by a proper readjustment of the burden of local taxation and by cheapening the transfer of land. He was in favour of every agricultural labourer having a suitable allotment of land; but it should not be too large for him to cultivate in his leisure time. The land ought also to be divided into small farms, middling-sized farms, and farms of a large size, so that a man might have the chance of gradually improving his position after he had become a small farmer. Instead of the land being taken by compulsion, as Mr. Chamberlain proposed, a fair and reasonable price ought to be paid for it.

Sir Richard Cross on Monday night addressed a crowded meeting at Golborne, near Wigan. Referring to the speech of Lord Hartington on Saturday, he said that some of the leaders of the Liberal party had taken an entirely new departure, and that the new Liberalism and the new Radicalism brought forward was not what the old Lancashire Liberals voted for. Lord Hartington admitted that there were principles and proposals now being advocated by members of the Liberal party to which he was opposed, because they were in a direction which had not hitherto been taken by the great Liberal party. That was the opinion of a man who had led the House of Commons as head of the Liberal party, and he practically appealed to the Moderate Liberals to have nothing to do with the new and extravagant doctrines of the Radicals. Referring to the question of Disestablishment, Sir Richard repudiated the argument that the State paid for the Church. The State did not pay the Church a single farthing, and if they were to disendow it they would have as much right to take endowments from the Roman Catholics or the Nonconformists.

Lord John Manners, M.P., Postmaster-General, addressed the electors of the Melton Division of Leicestershire at Belgrave, near Leicester, on the 30th ult. He said that as soon as the late Government took to flight, or were put to flight—he did not know which—Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain took the field, and announced what they would do in the new Parliament or the new Cabinet if they formed part of it. Mr. Chamberlain prefaced his proposals with the very remarkable observation that he now felt himself free to promote and advocate the cause of truth and justice—implying, as all the world saw, that during his five years of office he had not been free to advocate the cause of truth and justice. This was followed by Mr. Gladstone's Manifesto, which contained several rather humdrum proposals to which the united efforts of the great disunited Liberal party should be devoted. There was to be a great change in the procedure of the House of Commons. That, however, could hardly be called a party measure. As to his proposal with regard to county reform, the Tories were quite as able and willing to deal with that matter as any collection of Radicals could be; and as to the reform of the land laws, the greatest Act of land reform was carried by a Tory Lord Chancellor, Lord Cairns. There were persons who said that the land of England should be made like the land in France, and cut up into ever so many little bits, whether the owners liked it or not. Let them test this proposal in a very simple way. Let them suppose that the small estates had been made, and that there was a large body of men in England possessed of three or four acres of land, with a house upon it. Suppose that age and death came upon these peasant proprietors and the law was altered, and that, on the death of the proprietor of land, the property was to be divided among his children. He would like to know what was to become of the peasant proprietors' children when there were only four or five acres to be divided among them. With a continuation of that system, generation after generation, the whole thing must quickly tumble to pieces. What a delusion it was to hold out to the newly enfranchised electors that such schemes as those would benefit them, when there was no class in the community that would suffer so much as they would from their accomplishment. If they wanted humiliation abroad, disorder in Ireland, isolation and discontent in the colonies, and the destruction of some of the great and settled institutions of this country, then, he said, by all means let the electors return a Liberal Administration to power.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, speaking at Stroud on Tuesday night, referred to the reform of procedure in the House of Commons. If the relegating of some of the duties of the House of Commons to local authorities was an important part of the reform of procedure they ought to deal first with the question of local government. No fair-minded man could say the House of Commons was subject to obstruction last session. Conservatives and Liberals would be ready to join in the further reform of procedure, if needed; but nothing ought to be done to stop or stifle freedom of debate in the discussion of particular measures. He was in favour of the cheapening of the transfer of land, but he was utterly opposed to the revolutionary programme put forward by Mr. Chamberlain. The authorised programme put forward did not satisfy the most active and the strongest portion of the Liberal party. The disestablishment and disendowment of the Church, the abolition of religious education, and those extraordinary and Socialistic changes with regard to the tenure of land and the system of taxation Mr. Chamberlain had advocated, would be part of the Radical programme. If the Radical doctrines became predominant they would have the worst form of tyranny—the tyranny of a popular majority.

Earl Spencer spoke at a Liberal meeting at Dorset on Tuesday. Alluding to the land question, he said he should like to see every owner of land as far as possible the owner in fee simple. He should like to see restrictions even further than now adopted on settlements. There was nothing that would more conduce to what he considered was Liberal Conservatism than to increase the number of proprietors of land in this country, and he thought the measures to which he had referred would have this effect. He would like to see also a grade of farms, so that an industrious and thrifty labourer, if he saved money, should be able to get, first his allotment, then a larger farm, and then, if he succeeded, the largest farms we had in this country. His Lordship also alluded to the question of free education, and said he agreed with Lord Hartington that before they absolutely pledged themselves to free education the whole subject should be fully inquired into by Parliament.

Lord Derby, responding for the Liberal party at a dinner given on Saturday to the Earl of Sefton and Sir Thomas Brocklebank by the Liverpool Reform Club, commented upon the questions of free education, the purchase of land by local authorities, and graduated taxation. He recommended the electors not to anticipate or magnify differences. They had plenty to do on which they were all heartily agreed, and for the rest they must give and take, only the tolerance must be on both sides, because if either section began the game of exclusion the other was sure to follow suit. He could not conceive either a Liberal or a national Conservative wishing to see Mr. Parnell holding the balance of parties, and if the Liberals did not pull together that would be the inevitable result.

Lord Hartington addressed a great Liberal meeting at Nelson on Saturday in support of the candidature of Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth for the Clitheroe Division of Lancashire. His speech was devoted to a reply to certain criticisms of Mr. Ecroyd, his lordship's Conservative opponent. He (Lord Hartington) was not opposed to free education on principle, but on practical expediency and matters of detail, and he also saw great difficulties in reconciling compulsory free education with Voluntary schools. As to Disestablishment, his Lordship said he did not consider it to be a question of practical politics at this moment. What he had said was that if the question were prematurely and unnecessarily raised in the next Parliament he should vote against it. But as to what he might do as to what might be a practical question five years hence, or ten years hence, he did not consider that any one had the right to exact a pledge from him, and it would be useless for him to give it. It was not Mr. Chamberlain, it was not the Radical party, who were raising and pushing on the question of Disestablishment. It was Lord Randolph Churchill and the Conservative party generally who were pushing on the question solely in the interests of a political party. In reference to the House of Lords, he could not approve of abolition; but should be glad if a practical plan of reform could be suggested, although he thought it extremely doubtful whether any plan that that body would consider would be acceptable to the country. However, that question was not urgent. Having expressed disapproval of a graduated income-tax, he said that there were no differences as to the action they were called upon to take at the present time, or were likely to be called upon to take within any time that could be foreseen. He was not responsible for the opinions of Mr. Chamberlain any more than Mr. Chamberlain was responsible for his (Lord Hartington's) opinions. His friends knew that he was not committed—and he did not intend to commit himself

—to any of the proposals which had been made which go beyond those measures which had been indicated as matters for immediate consideration in Mr. Gladstone's address to the electors of Midlothian. His lordship, in conclusion, said the question was being discussed whether it was the duty of any Liberal to sever himself from the party with which he had hitherto acted. In his opinion—and he had given to this subject as much and as careful consideration as he could—it was not the duty of any Liberal at this moment to do so. His lordship added :—"The time may come—I trust it will not—when I may be compelled to leave the ranks of those with whom I have had so much pleasure in serving ; but the time certainly will not come so long as there is work to be done upon which we are all agreed, and until any sections of the Liberal party insist upon forcing upon the party such opinions or proposals for which the great general sense of the party is not prepared."

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, speaking at Maidenhead on Thursday evening, said the Conservatives had passed one or two good measures. These had not been opposed by the Liberals, whereas forty-seven great Liberal measures had been strenuously opposed by the Conservatives.

Under the title "The Vote of a Moderate Liberal," Mr. Edward Dicey, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, says, after surveying the whole political situation :—"I am forced to the conclusion that, as a Moderate Liberal, it is my duty to do what in me lies to support the Conservative party at the coming elections. If I stand alone in this conviction it matters nothing to anybody. If, as I believe, my conviction is very widely and very genuinely shared by that large body of Englishmen who, though their proclivities may be Liberal rather than Conservative, yet care much more for the welfare of their country than they care for the success of their party, then that conviction may lead to very important and very unexpected results. According to my belief, the approaching election will witness a very general protest on the part of the Moderate Liberals against the principles and the policy which have found favour of late years with the Liberal party under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone and the influence of Mr. Chamberlain. Now this protest may manifest itself in two ways. We may either stop away from the polls or we may give our votes in favour of the Conservatives. Which of the two forms of protest should be adopted is a question which individual Liberals must decide for themselves. My own view is for the latter, as being more telling, more straightforward, more English. 'Quit ye like men.' Such was the eloquent peroration of Mr. Goschen's address to the Liberal electorate at Edinburgh. I confess I feel at a loss how to reconcile this precept with Mr. Goschen's language the other day at Hendon about the unreasonableness of expecting men such as Lord Hartington to betray the traditions of which they are heirs, and to abandon the school in which they were brought up. I agree most heartily that such a course of action is not a pleasant one. It is not necessary to be a Cabinet Minister, the heir of a dukedom, and the bearer of an historic name, to feel that the severance of the political associations of a lifetime is no light or welcome task. But to quit oneself like a man is to do as duty bids, no matter whether that duty be pleasant or the reverse. It is not enough for men to have opinions of their own ; they must have the courage of their opinions also. If we care for facts, not for names, if we value the maintenance of Liberal principles higher than the success of the Liberal party, then at the approaching election we Moderate Liberals shall do our best to return a Conservative majority. We may fail, but if we do we shall at least have quitted ourselves like men."

THE ARCHBISHOPS AND THE ELECTION.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have issued the following circular letter, in reference to the approaching election :—

An election is at hand in which many thonsands of Englishmen will vote for the first time. We have reason to think that a few words of advice from us would be acceptable to some.

The votes now to be given will probably govern the Empire for some years to come, and we are persuaded that many voters do not sufficiently realise their individual share in the solemn responsibility of such governance. It is too often forgotten that upon these votes must necessarily depend in great measure the happiness and prosperity, not of the home population only, but of the dependencies, amounting in all to more than three hundred million souls, of many creeds and various languages, and with wants not very perfectly realised among us. This is a serious duty, and a heavy responsibility in the sight of God and man.

The duty and the responsibility are somewhat obcured by the way in which an election is usually conducted. Each rival candidate is tempted to declare that no good thing ever has proceeded, or could proceed, from the party which he opposes ; and to promise every form of prosperity, and the removal of every evil, if he be himself selected. We urge the peril of the temptation to which the voter is liable—to look exclusively to self-interest, and to neglect the juster view. Weigh with caution all such ready promises, and require some explanation of the manner their fulfilment is to become possible. Instead of preferring the man of most promises, give your support to one whom you can trust for his character and work ; one who has shown an interest in the great social improvements which must largely occupy the next Parliament.

It has been said that in order to conceal your vote from some inquirer who might injure you, you may speak falsely of your intentions. That doctrine has been condemned as it ought to be. But such a temptation should not exist. The law gives the right of secret voting, and it is unjust and ungenerous to the weak to ask from them any pledge which deprives them of that protection. No less culpable would be all vindictiveness or unneighbourly conduct towards those who act or speak, as independent citizens and electors, in support of candidates or political opinions different from your own.

Our desire is to urge upon all electors the plain duty of thinking for themselves, the impossibility of transferring their responsibility for their several votes to a party or association, and the duty of considering the lessons which the history of our own country and the condition of foreign countries impress on us as to the great issues, religious, social, political, which are now before us. We purposely avoid dealing with party questions. One, indeed, tempts us, and it has scarcely passed into the domain of politics—the question as to the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church. But we have other opportunities of expressing our opinion upon that subject, and we will only say here that amongst social questions it is perhaps highest in importance.

The occasion is momentous, and should be met in a serious spirit, and with a resolve to do in the sight of the Almighty what is best for the United Kingdom, and for the millions that depend upon it. God is in the midst of us, and we will not fear. Our history has been built upon something surer than the promises of candidates or even votes of Parliament. Let us renew in our prayers our faith in the Divine government and protection, and let our vote be given with the firm purpose of advancing the glory of God and promoting the good of our country and people.

(Signed) Edwd. Cantuar.
October 31. W. Ebor.

PARTY COLOURS.

The records of the use of party colours in England can hardly claim to be called historic. But there is considerable interest in the fragmentary accounts of the Buff and Blue badge, and of its subsequent severance to become, in theory at least, the symbols of the two great parties in the State. In point of time blue claims a distinct priority. It was adopted as an ensign by the Scotch Covenanters, from whom it passed to the Presbyterians. Hudibras was "Presbyterian true blue ;" and a "true blue Whig" was a common designation in the early part of the reign of George I. The English Puritans probably borrowed the colour from their Scotch brethren, and it seems to have continued in the same service down to the time of the Revolution in 1688.

How buff came to be associated with blue is not so clearly ascertainable. It has been suggested, and it is not unreasonable to suppose, that buff is a mere variation of the colour of the House of Orange, and that it was thus naturally added to the older symbol. Buff and blue formed the distinguishing badge of Washington and the American patriots ; but this had been previously adopted in some of the Hanoverian King's regiments against the Pretender in 1745. The combination has even been traced to the time of Gustavus Adolphus, when it formed the uniform of the Scotch troops employed by that King. But its emblematic significance in this instance is at least open to question, as it was when imposed upon the blue coat and buff waistcoat habitually worn by Fox in the House of Commons. What admits of no doubt is that a few years later the same colours became the recognised badge of the Whig party, and were so employed for the colours of the *Edinburgh Review*. Thus we have Byron's allusion :

Ere the next *Review*
Soar on its wings of saffron and of blue.

The cause of the separation of the two colours is even more obscure than the date and manner of their alliance. From time immemorial blue has been the accepted symbol of truth ; and as this implied fidelity —the determination to "stick to your colours"—it has been claimed and worn on both political sides. Coventry was once famous for the production of a ribbon strictly "warranted to wash ;" and Coventry blue, or "True Blue," thus became synonymous with a person who would not change his principles. Blue, however, was gradually adopted as the Tory colour ; and the tradition survives in the theory—it cannot be said in the practice—of the Conservative party. What are "party" colours in theory become indeed mere "election" colours in practice ; and these are almost necessarily governed by local or accidental considerations. Even Mr. Gladstone himself has had to bow to circumstances. The late Prime Minister successfully sported red at Newark in 1832 ; while he was unsuccessful under the dark blue which in 1837 he unfurled at Manchester. In default of any complete or easily accessible record of election colours, it is not easy to realise how various and seemingly arbitrary these are ; but some attempt may be made in this direction.

The following table gives the colours adopted respectively by Whigs and Tories in seventy-seven contested elections in as many English counties and boroughs between the years 1820-40. No selection has been attempted. The list is simply compiled from a register of such elections made at the latter date, in which the colours are occasionally recorded :

Colours.	Number of Times Employed by Whigs.	Ditto by Tories.
Blue	27	41
Orange	10	5
Red	1	8
Pink	3	5
Yellow	8	2
Crimson	1	1
Purple	1	2
Green	3	0
Orange and Green ...	4	0
Yellow and Green ...	2	0
Purple and Orange ...	10	4
Blue and White ...	2	3
Buff and Blue	2	0
Crimson and Purple ...	0	1
Crimson and White ...	0	1
Crimson and Green ...	0	1
Pink and Green... ...	0	1
Blue and Pink	0	1
White and Orange ...	1	0
Red and White	0	1
Green and Primrose ...	1	0
Green, White, and Blue	1	0
	77	77

It should be explained that the colours and combinations of this list are strictly such as were employed by the rival "parties," as opposed to a considerable number of other combinations intended to distinguish between occasional rival candidates of the same party. Much confusion has arisen from the common failure to recognise this distinction. The blue (on both sides) covers every shade of that colour, from "royal" or "true" blue to "sky" blue. Next to the infrequency with which "buff and blue" has done duty in modern times, the most noticeable thing is the continued employment of blue on the Whig side. Buff does not occur at all by itself—at least by name. It is probably in some instances comprehended under orange or yellow : a classification the more likely as the tint of true buff has always been open to question. The addition of green or yellow to the Whig colours formed, within the period under notice, the ordinary Radical badge. Tricolours were the frequent result ; although these have been sometimes flaunted when there were several candidates on either side.

That party colours should be more clearly defined and regulated does upon the face of it seem desirable. But it is not to be expected that a symbol should have more stability than its substance ; and the only colour that can be warmly defended seems to be the "True Blue"—the emblem of fidelity.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE DISESTABLISHMENT AGITATION.

The following correspondence and address to the electors on Disestablishment have been published by the Church Defence Institution :—

"*Howick, October* 16, 1885.

"My Lord,—In consequence of the circular lately issued by the 'Liberation Society' describing the organisation it has established for obtaining promises of support for its views from candidates for seats in the new Parliament, it appears to me highly desirable that the friends of the Church of England should make as strenuous and as well-directed efforts for its defence as its enemies are making for its overthrow. With this view I beg to suggest to your Lordship, as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Church Defence Institution, that much good might be done by issuing an address to the electors who are friendly to the Church, pointing out to them the necessity for their exerting themselves for this purpose, and I enclose such an address for your consideration. I have no doubt that this address might be greatly improved, but it is of so much more importance that it should be issued at once than that it should be very well expressed that I venture to recommend that it should be published immediately in such form as your Lordship may approve, without the loss of time which must arise from consulting a number of members as to the wording of it. For myself, I shall be ready to sign it in any shape you may decide upon, provided its purport is substantially the same as that which I have proposed. I have to add that I think it would be inexpedient to lose time in seeking for a large number of signatures to the address ; it is only necessary to have so many as to obtain for it the attention of the public.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant, "Grey.

"The Lord Egerton of Tatton."

"9, *Bridge-street, Westminster, October* 17, 1885.

"My Lord,—I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's letter, and quite agree with you as to the desirability of issuing such an address as you propose, especially if it is signed by well-known Liberal Churchmen. I think it necessary to remind many that Disestablishment necessarily involves Disendowment, and that means the confiscation to secular uses of a large amount of property given by private donors for the service of the Church. The recent proposal that free schools are to be provided, to the probable extinction of religious denominational education, out of the funds created by the disendowment of the Church is an additional reason why Churchmen should no longer be bound by party ties, but should combine together, as you have suggested, to maintain the union of Church and State. I would, therefore, join you in urging Churchmen, independently of party, to rally together in defence of our National Church, and to support the Church Defence Institution by enabling it to carry out, on a more extended scale than its funds have hitherto permitted, the important work of Church defence."

"I am, your obedient servant,
"Egerton of Tatton.

"The Right Honourable the Earl Grey."

The address is as follows :

"To our Fellow-countrymen who are Entitled to Votes in the Approaching Election.

"We who have signed this address, being laymen, firmly convinced that the maintenance of the Church of England in the position it now holds is of vital importance to the nation, desire to call your attention to the danger to which the Church, as a great national institution, will be exposed, if you should fail to use your votes in the approaching elections for its defence. You must all be aware that the enemies of the Church who have assumed the name of 'Liberationists' are making strenuous efforts throughout the country to extort from candidates for seats in the new Parliament promises that, if elected, they will vote for the disestablishment of the Church ; and in a recent circular the Executive Committee of the Liberation Society has described the skilful organisation it has created for this purpose, and boasted of the success it has met with. It is not disputed that a very large number of promises to vote against the Church has been obtained, but the gravity of this fact is not sufficiently understood. Because these promises have usually been vague, and in many instances given with reluctance, it is supposed to be unlikely that general assent would be given to any measure of Disestablishment. So far as the immediate future is concerned, this may probably be a correct anticipation ; but if a majority of the members of the House of Commons should be returned pledged to the principle of depriving the Church of England of the position it now holds, it must soon become impossible for any Administration to maintain itself in power without Parliament taking in hand a measure for that purpose. And there is great danger that, if the friends of the Church stand by without taking vigorous measures of self-defence, its enemies, by their activity and skilful electioneering tactics, might secure a majority in the House of Commons, in spite of there being a minority in the nation. This is what we must expect to happen if there should be apathy and an absence of vigorous and well-directed exertion on the part of Englishmen who desire to maintain the National Church, during the next few weeks. If they wish to preserve this great national institution they have no time to lose, but must be up and stirring. It is not enough that they should individually refuse their votes to every candidate for a seat in Parliament who declines to pledge himself to resist the projects of the 'Liberationists.' In order to contend with success against the organisation of that party, there must be organisation on the other side. The 'Liberationists' have extorted promises of support from many unwilling candidates by leading them to believe that only by that means can they secure their elections ; candidates should be made to understand that by yielding to such pressure they will lose more votes than they will gain. This might easily be accomplished if the friends of the Church would seek the strength derived from combined action, and would form societies in the different constituencies for the purpose of demanding from every candidate an assurance of loyal support to the Established Church. Persons of all varieties of political opinion should be asked to join such societies, which should be kept quite aloof from party politics, making the defence of the Church the sole object of their union. We beg earnestly to recommend these suggestions to your consideration.

"Grey, Westminster, Fortescue, Penzance, Crewe, Warren de Tabley, Bedford, Mount-Temple, Halifax, Somerset, Fitzwilliam, Devon, Ducie, Ebury, Selborne, J. C. Dundas, T. Hughes, G. Harwood, and E. P. Bouverie."

The Marquis of Salisbury.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in the course of his address at the Victoria-hall on Wednesday, spoke as follows on the subject of Disestablishment :—"Why has it come forward ? If you are to believe a cloud of witnesses, I am the sinner. If you believe Lord Granville, Lord Hartington, and Lord Spencer, and other gentlemen, the Church question is merely brought forward now because I have had the recklessness to push it forward. As a noble colleague of mine said last night, there never was a more brilliant exemplification of the fable of the wolf and the lamb. But look at what really happened. Last night Lord Spencer informed us that though Mr. Chamberlain had, indeed, mentioned it, we had his assurance that the question was not one which was likely to be taken up in the next Parliament. That is what Lord Spencer says that Mr. Chamberlain has declared. See how history is written. Here is what Mr. Chamberlain really said :—'I am not sanguine that we shall be able to crown the edifice of religious equality. My hope and belief, however, are that such an expression of opinion will be obtained as will justify the leaders of the Liberal party in giving the question of Disestablishment a prominent place in our future programme.' That is what Lord Spencer calls Mr. Chamberlain's undertaking that it was not to be taken up. Well, you know what it was that induced us to call the attention of the country to the danger that was before us. Lord Granville says that I have disturbed the sleeping lion. Well, I should not give that name exactly to the wild beast we have disturbed. But, at all events, if he was sleeping, his sleep was of a most extraordinary character. Not only had you this announcement from Mr. Chamberlain, the most active and energetic Liberal leader—not only had you a denunciation of the Church couched in language of the utmost acrimony delivered by him both at Bradford and Glasgow, but you had this other remarkable phenomenon—that 500 Liberal candidates had already pledged themselves to Disestablishment. You call that a sleeping lion, and when the matter was brought before the Liberal party, what notice did they take of it? Lord Derby says it must come, and offers Wales as an instalment. Mr. Goschen absolutely declines to pledge himself to vote either for or against it, but said that he would do precisely what Mr. Gladstone did, and Mr. Gladstone said that he could not 'discern the dim and distant courses of futurity.' But he did not think it would do so much harm as people thought. Perhaps you think, as Mr. Gladstone thought, that this was a comforting expression to the Church. I want you to interpret Mr. Gladstone's language as it ought to be interpreted—viz., by Mr. Gladstone's former language. You must not interpret Japanese by Chinese—you must not interpret Mr. Gladstone's sentiments by the language of ordinary Englishmen. Gladstone must be interpreted by Gladstone, and by no other interpretation. Now, I want you, remembering the dim and distant courses of futurity, to call to mind what Mr. Gladstone said about the Irish Church two years and a half before he moved the resolutions which destroyed it. This is what he wrote on June 8, 1865—and remember it was early in 1868 that he moved the resolutions by which the Irish Church was destroyed :—'The question,' he said, 'is remote, and apparently out of all bearing on the practical politics of the day.' Then at the end of the letter he expresses a hope that the gentleman he was writing to would 'see and approve my reasons for not wishing to carry my own mind further into a question lying at a distance which I cannot measure.' There are the dim and distant courses of futurity. We know exactly what they mean. They mean two years and three-quarters. Now, we might have been misled by that language once before, but surely we shall never be taken in by it again. However, Lord Hartington tells us very unreasonably that it is nothing but my recklessness, urged by the vilest party motives, that could have induced me to call the attention of the people of England to it. I should like to try an apologue, and to put the matter to Lord Hartington in the way of a parable. Suppose that instead of living in this mild age we were living in those old days when Bills of pains and penalties were often passed into Acts of Parliament involving the decapitation of the gentlemen mentioned in their enactments. It was the ordinary way of disposing of a political adversary some 300 or 400 years ago. Well, I would ask Lord Hartington, supposing the question was not the disestablishment of the Church, but a Bill for the decapitation of the Marquis of Hartington ; supposing he found that 500 Liberal candidates had pledged themselves in favour of such a Bill ; supposing he found that the most advanced and active and determined Liberal leader of the day had declared unequivocally in its favour, and had resolved to obtain a declaration in support of it from the next Parliament ; supposing Lord Hartington found that of the other Liberal leaders one of them said it was certain to come, and proposed taking off one of his lordship's legs as an instalment, and another said it was still in the dim and distant courses of futurity, and the third said he would not pledge himself either way, but would vote as the others did—would Lord Hartington feel that absolute quietude of mind which he now recommended ? Would he abstain entirely from waking the sleeping lion ? Would he think it a sign of unexampled recklessness and detestable party spirit if he tried to appeal to the people of Eng-

land to stop this Bill for his own decapitation? Well, then, I submit to him that if these symptoms of coming tempest are discerned by those to whom the Church is as dear as his own life is to him, he has no right to impute it to the vilest party motives or to unexampled recklessness if they appeal to the only judge who really rules in this country to prevent such a disastrous decree from being promulgated. I quite understand Mr. Gladstone's motives. He is largely supported by the political Dissenters to whom this is the one thing needful. He is also supported by a large number of moderate Liberals to whom his measure is detestable, and therefore he relegates it in an ambiguous paragraph to the dim and distant courses of the future, and composes a set of sentences from which it is absolutely impossible to fix with clearness in what direction his own sympathies are turned. Whether this is a noble or an honourable position for a man with his history to assume I will leave to his contemporaries to judge. I will only say that I am quite certain that it is a course which would not have been adopted by the Mr. Gladstone of forty years ago. Lord Hartington, in his speech to which I have referred, evidently shows signs of much perplexity and difficulty of mind. There is something quite pathetic in his appeal to his adversaries to know what he ought to do. He discusses all the possible alternatives that could present themselves to him, and he dismisses them with despair. He begins by saying that he is afraid that he and his friends could not well form a party by themselves Well, I suppose his friends are Lord Derby and Mr. Goschen. I am sure that that would be one of the most remarkable parties which English history has yet presented. There was at the beginning of this century a Ministry known as 'the Ministry of all the talents,' and this would be a 'Ministry of all the irresolutions.' Can you fancy their inner councils—the Egyptian skeleton and Rip Van Winkle trying to make up each other's minds and Lord Derby steadily pouring cold water upon both? He then goes on to say to us, with natural astonishment, 'Are you really in earnest in desiring us to come over and help you?' Well, it is a very difficult question to answer without incivility. I will only say that I have been taught not to covet or desire other men's goods; and, without in the least wishing to rob the Liberal party of the treasures they possess, I only hope that when they have a great decision to take they may be compelled to rely on Lord Derby, and that when they have any unpopular opinion to support by vote as well as speech they may be compelled to rely upon Mr. Goschen. But Lord Hartington goes on to point out that he and his friends have fulfilled a very remarkable function in party history. As I understand, he tells us that the only result of his leaving the Radical party would not be to diminish their power—that is very modest on his part—but would be to make them more Radical than b fore; so that I understand the function the Whigs perform in the Liberal camp is to cling about the legs of the Radical combatants and prevent them from advancing to the charge. I should not like myself to have that part in political life assigned to me. But, of course, tastes differ in that matter. But how his Radical friends like being assured that this is the function of himself and his friends I confess it passes my imagination to conceive. But I fear that he deceives himself in thinking that the Whigs are performing any such useful office as that which he claims for them in the present state of politics. No doubt, some time after the Reform Bill, so long as they retained their dominant power, they performed a very useful function in the State. They governed, and they did not allow the extreme men on their own side to usurp the reins of power, but that function has long ago passed away from them. They are reduced to the alternative of proving with the most admirable arguments that they ought not to yield, and then showing by their votes that they see no alternative but yielding. They give to the federated party—I will not call it a united party—a certain air of respectability. They have been compared, not inaptly, to those fine names that you sometimes see upon the prospectus of a doubtful company, which represent not the real working men or governing spirits, but only those who commend it to the ignorant public outside. I am afraid that the predatory Radical, who is the dominant animal in the Liberal menagerie, owes it entirely to the Whigs if he is able to provide some fragments of sheep's clothing to hide the familiar lineaments of his species. Now, Lord Granville has bitterly attacked me because my language in defence of the Church has been passionate. I will not retort the accusation. He was never guilty of passionate language in defence of anything in his life. But if our language in defence of the Church is passionate, it is because we have the misfortune to believe in the cause which we sustain, and to be attached to the convictions which we are proud to uphold; and I confess when I think of the tremendous issues which the present course of politics brings before us I recoil with something like disgust from the petty partisan Parliamentary calculations with which Lord Hartington has approached this subject. It is a matter to us of small importance whether he and his friends sit on this side or on that, or support this Ministry or that. What we wish to know is what part men of political leading are about to take in the great issue of the day, and I am glad to see in this morning's paper that many of the best-known names upon the moderate Liberal side have stepped courageously forward, and, without renouncing in the least degree their own political opinions, have proclaimed that this matter stands in the front rank, and that they will not sanction by their assistance or support any Parliamentary candidate who will not promise to support the Church, be he Liberal or be he Conservative, and that on this subject is the spirit which I wish to see adopted. If the Church can be saved by moderate Liberal votes which will not support a Conservative Government, let the Church be saved. We are sure that the critical time has come in spite of all the confident assertions that are made. We gather it from the confident and acrimonious language of the most confident of the Radical leaders. We gather it from the pledges secretly obtained from the vast majority of Liberal candidates. We gather it more than anything else from the stammering disclaimers and awkward subterfuges of those who try to persuade us to the contrary, and in the presence of such an issue we cannot think of mere party interests. We are defending a Church that has existed for centuries, before the supreme duty of adhering to the Liberal party was foisted into a modern decalogue—the Church which we believe will last long after the very names of its present opponents have been forgotten. We will support that cause without stint and without faltering. We will sacrifice to it every other consideration that governs us. The issue is in other hands than ours; but at all events, this shall be said—that, so far as unsparing action and resolute determination can carry us, so far as the sedulous upholding of our most intimate beliefs can effect our purpose, so far as our mere will and exertions can go, we, at all events, will not prove ourselves faithless to the sacred deposit which the piety and the wisdom of many generations of ancestors have transmitted to our time."

Lord Randolph Churchill.

Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at Worcester on Tuesday, said:—"Standing as I do in the centre of an ancient episcopal city, under the shadow almost of a beautiful Cathedral, erected in olden times, and supported by large endowments, contributed by pious men to be set apart for ever for pious purposes, I cannot pass by without a word on the subject of the maintenance of the Established Church. Within the last day or two Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the effect that the disestablishment of the Church could in nowise be considered as a question immediately before the country, and that the Tory party was wickedly and wilfully and foolishly endeavouring to make use of the Established Church in order to blind the eyes of the electors to the true nature of the controversy which is now before the country. I do not know that it ever occurred to me before to mark such a surprising illustration of the fable of the wolf and the lamb. I should have been perfectly flabbergasted at such a statement emanating from such an authority; and when I saw that that statement was reiterated by the Marquis of Hartington, I really should not have known how to characterise such a statement—I should have been obliged to have recourse to the forcible language of Lord Iddesleigh, and to have characterised such a statement as a 'good, stout, thumping lie.' But I have a constitutional objection to strong language; also I recollect that the Marquis of Hartington is constitutionally, notoriously, and habitually indifferent to and ignorant of the plans and facts which are passing under his eyes; and that Mr. Gladstone, by taking a voyage to the coast of Norway, has supplied himself with a convenient gap in his information as to current political events. But with regard to the statement that the Tory party are raising the question of the Established Church in order to divert the minds of the electors of this country, I would say this, that I believe the accusation to be a thoroughly false one. The Tory party will never lightly raise the cry of the Church in danger. We value it too deeply, we believe in it too strongly, we venerate it too highly, ever to use it as a mere electioneering machine. But what are the facts of the case? While Mr. Gladstone was disporting himself on the coast of Norway, Mr. Chamberlain, who, I think, appears to be the real leader of the Liberal party, on more than one occasion—certainly at Glasgow, and I think at Warrington—pointed to the Church of England as a body which was to be disestablished and disendowed in order that funds might be procured for the support of free compulsory and secondary education. He made this statement in the plainest language; and a statement coming from such a quarter could not possibly be ignored. Moreover, it was ascertained that no fewer than 480 Liberal candidates now seeking the suffrages of the English electors were pledged to vote for the disestablishment of the Church of England. Moreover, only the other day Mr. Trevelyan—certainly one of the leaders of the Liberal party, one of the most able and the most influential—declared that the time had come when, the agricultural population having been called into council, the Church of England was in a position in which it could now be decided upon, and he called upon the rural population to decide and to pronounce whether the Establishment was an advantage to them or not. No; the question is before the country, and no number of ambiguous or intemperate letters from Mr. Gladstone can possibly remove it from the notice of the electors. The policy of procrastination, of leaving things to chance, was the ideal policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government; but we shall not adopt that policy towards the Established Church. We will not have it said that if that Church is disestablished we have been too late. The Church of England cannot exist as a threatened institution; we cannot tolerate any ambiguity on this question. The Church of England must not be allowed to exist on sufferance. Not only would that institution be irremediably impaired, but such a position would be altogether inconsistent with the sacred dignity of its origin. The question is before the country, and the question having been raised must be decided upon. If Mr. Gladstone and his Liberal friends are anxious to clear present political controversies on this question of Disestablishment, if they wish to relieve and lighten the issue, then I will point out a way in which I think they would be successful. Let the electors of Midlothian ask Mr. Gladstone this question: 'Will you, as leader of the Liberal party, whether in office or out of office, support, or will you oppose, a motion for the disestablishment of the Church of England?' If, as I shrewdly suspect on such a question as that, Mr. Gladstone should give an evasive, an equivocal, and a qualified answer, then I do hold that the supporters of the Church will be blind indeed if they do not rise to the nature of the emergency and if they do not use all their efforts to obtain from the people of England a clear and decided expression of opinion in favour of the ancient connection between Church and State."

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bosworth Smith.

In the course of last month Mr. Bosworth Smith, late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and a distinguished *littérateur*, gave in a contemporary his reasons as a layman and a Liberal for opposing Disestablishment. His letters were more or less an appeal to Mr. Gladstone to speak out, and to dispel the alarm created in the breasts of Churchmen by the ex-Premier's "dim and distant" allusion to the Establishment in his Hawarden manifesto. Mr. Gladstone has, in reply, written to Mr. Bosworth Smith, under date of 31st October, an epistle in which he says:—

"I thank you for several more than courteous references to myself in your letters to the *Times*, which I have read with interest. You state in the first of them that this is the crisis of the question whether the Church of England shall be disestablished, and you call upon me to declare my views upon that crisis. I entirely differ from your opinion that the crisis has arrived, and I consider that in discussing this crisis which has not arrived, and which is not likely to arrive, I should commit a gross error by drawing off public attention from those matters which are likely to employ the ensuing Parliament to other matters not less important in themselves, but for which the public mind is in no way prepared. We have before us a group of great political and social questions on which the Liberal party are agreed and prepared to act; there are other questions lying wholly beyond these, lying in what you observe I have called the dim and distant future, on which the members of the party are not only not prepared to act, but are not agreed as to the side which they should take respectively. It is at least an intelligible manœuvre for the Tories, fearful of the approaching verdict of the country, to aim at thrusting aside the matured subjects on which they have now to confront a united party, and forcing forward other subjects on which differences prevail, so that judgment may be given not on what is before the country, but on what is not, and so that the Liberal force may not be united, but divided. Accordingly, it is not by the Liberals or even by the Radical portion of the Liberals that the great subject of English Disestablishment is at this moment forced forward. It is forced forward by Tories, to whose obvious motive I have referred, and I regret to find from your letters that you think their manœuvre may in certain cases have some promise of success. I trust these cases will be few, because I am certain they will be unfortunate. The more our opponents succeed in raising a premature alarm, in attracting the votes of the Churchmen, in withdrawing from the Liberal councils all moderating influences, and in forcing so far as they can the article of Disestablishment into the Liberal creed, the earlier in its time and the worse in its form will be the crisis you desire to avert. Whether the Tories will greatly lament the acceleration of that crisis, provided the fear of it shall have strengthened them as a party in the meantime, I do not feel sure. But I cannot consent to put a bandage on my eyes and to take part in playing their game. For my own part I have embraced no new opinion, and I have neither shared in nor assented to any attack upon the Church; but I have never been in the habit of blowing the trumpet for battles in which I could take no part; and I cannot now agree to darken the controversy in which we are engaged and hazard its issue by perplexing the public mind with topics which are perfectly unreal with respect to the true political and social crisis of this election, and with which I have an entire assurance that if hereafter they become practical it will be for others to deal and not for me to deal."

In reply to the above, Mr. Bosworth Smith has addressed a letter to Mr. Gladstone, in which he says:—

"I venture to submit that a question on which the Liberationists are boasting that 480 Liberal candidates have already pledged themselves with more or less distinctness, and which is agitating the country at this moment from end to end as it has certainly not been agitated for the last quarter of a century, is preeminently a question upon which the great leader who has just been instrumental in conferring the franchise on two million of agricultural labourers is not only entitled, but is almost bound, to give them the benefit of his matured opinion and advice. And all the more would this seem to be the case when we remember that the question at issue is one which you have specially made your own, and on which it is well known that you cherish the deepest convictions; that it is a question which touches on the most permanent forces and the most sacred instincts of our nature, and therefore far transcends in importance the issues—trifling enough in comparison—of this or that Liberal victory, or this or that Conservative defeat; above all, that it is an extremely difficult and complicated question, on which false statements have been industriously made, base motives have been unsparingly appealed to, and fallacious hopes have been unscrupulously raised, such as it might well be the pleasure and the pride of a statesman, trusted and beloved as you are trusted and beloved, without counting the consequences, heroically to sweep away. . . . . It is not to be wondered at, that those who think it the duty of a leader to lead and to guide or to breast currents of opinion rather than to follow them, have been waiting with impatient patience for their marching orders, and they surely have a right to ask, even at this eleventh hour, for a direct answer to the question whether, in your opinion, Liberationism is identical with Liberalism, or whether, from some points of view, at least, it is not its opposite. . . . .

"Mr. Chamberlain's moral courage, his directness of speech, his impatience of all opposition and control, his ignorance of history, and his contempt for it, his curious narrowness of view, and, I will add, the ignorance of so large a part of so many of his audiences, have all combined, in the absence of weightier utterances by weightier men, to make him apparently, and for the time on this question, master of the situation. He has never disguised his hatred of the Church of England, or his contempt for it. The reprieve which he threw to the Church the other day at Trowbridge, forgetful, perhaps, of his somewhat different tone at Glasgow, was not so much as hinted at till he was taken aback by the wave of opposition, unprecedented in its force and volume, which he saw gathering round him; and, even so, it was carefully limited to the ensuing Parliament. Like the Hindoo peasant in the fable, he has prayed for rain, and the gods in their benevolence have turned the Ganges into his garden and swept home and homestead clean away. But nobody doubts that his forbearance is to be measured strictly by his inability to injure. The pressure—if I must needs fight out the side issue which you have raised—which has made the question of Disestablishment a burning question is, in fact, the pressure of the caucus, and of the caucus, as everybody knows, with all its exquisite mechanism, it is Mr. Chamberlain who is the parent and the presiding genius. When caucus after caucus demands, and candidate after candidate is forced, in his ignorance or his helplessness, his bewilderment or his despair, to give a binding pledge to vote for Disestablishment, I fail to see how friends of the Church, who at the last moment and in like despair are taking up the cudgels in her defence, can be accused of starting the Disestablishment agitation for the benefit of the Tory party.

"I note, of course, with much satisfaction that, carefully guarded as your utterance is, you seem to admit in your letter three propositions which are not so clearly set forth in your manifesto. First, you indicate your opinion that this question ought not to have been started by leading Liberals—this seems to follow as a corollary from your argument that the defence may not be undertaken by yourself; and, further, that it ought not to be mooted again till, at least, a comparatively distant period. Herein it is clear that you differ *toto cœlo* from Mr. Chamberlain and his followers. Secondly, you evidently realise, as I have attempted in my letters to point out, that whenever the question is seriously raised in Parliament it will shatter the old historic Liberal party into fragments. And thirdly, and most important of all—for here you allow us to approach, if not your heart of hearts, at least its outer portal—you affirm that, so far as you are concerned, 'you have embraced no new opinion, and you have neither shared in nor assented to any attack upon the Church.' . . . A few such burning sentences, spoken even now in Midlothian, and expressing the inestimable value in which you have always held the English Church, alike as a moral, a philanthropic, and a spiritual engine, may, even now, give to the Church a reprieve from violent attacks for twenty years to come—

E'en from the grave they shall have power to charm.

And during those twenty years I believe she will make such splendid use of her opportunities that future attacks upon her will have lost most of their edge.

"I do not ask you, as you express it, to 'blow the trumpet for a battle in which you can take no part,' but I ask you most respectfully to sound a retreat when a false move has been made without your orders and without your wishes, by some of the more restless and reckless of your lieutenants—a move which, if it should ever be repeated, and ever be successful, would deprive the country after you have been taken from it of so much which you have always held most dear—a Cadmean victory which would, I believe, be more hurtful to the cause of progress and religion in this country than the most ruinous of defeats."

Canon Trevor.

Canon Trevor writes to the *Times* as follows:—"If the question of Disestablishment is to be brought within the range of practical politics we must first have some definition of the term and its relation to the very different term Disendowment. It is clear from the letters already published in the *Times* that neither in the Church nor out of it is there any general agreement on the subject in dispute. It is not only the justice, the expediency, and the effect of the change, but the very nature of it on which we are all at sea. You ask 'if the Church has deserved so ill of the nation that it should incur the penalty of Disestablishment?' On the other side, it is regarded as the liberation of the Church from the bondage of the State, the emancipation of religion, and the attainment of religious equality. Why the State should undertake any one of these things if it has no concern with religion I fail to see. When the Church demands its liberation the State will have to consider the question. Hitherto its attention has been given to keeping the Church in order. If religion is outside the province of the State, why should it be asked to promote the spiritual efficiency of one body or the religious equality of others? Above all, why must a State which has no religion inflict a penalty on the Church for the purely religious gratification of its rivals? We are arguing in circles, and there is no getting out of them till we have defined our terms.

"Disestablishment is supposed to mean separation of Church and State. But the religious orders were disestablished and disendowed because they were not in subjection to the State, but to the Pope. The policy of the Protestant Reformation all over Europe was State control, not religious equality. In this country the Reformation settlement has been so far modified that all that remains of it (outside the Church) are the lay impropriations of tithes and lands previously devoted to religious and charitable uses and the poor rates imposed in their place.

"So, again, the clergy and the Prayer-Book were temporarily disestablished (without disendowment) under the Commonwealth, and Presbyterianism was both established and endowed in Scotland. All these were acts of the State to bring the national religion into closer alliance with itself. The case was different in the latest precedent, but still without affording any guidance for ourselves. The disestablishment of the Irish Church was not an Irish measure but an English one, on which the Irish people were not consulted. British Protestantism denied to Roman Catholic Ireland the recognition of the popular faith secured to Presbyterian Scotland. The Irish Church was disestablished as a sop to political disaffection. It was a measure confessedly *sui generis*, not upon any principles of Church or State. It dissolved the State-allied ecclesiastical corporations in Ireland as absolutely as the Reformation statutes dissolved the hostile religious houses. But, so far from suppressing the orders, it reconstituted the Bishops and clergy into a new corporation by the name of the Church of Ireland, and re-endowed it with a portion of the revenues assumed to be forfeited to the State. The present Church of Ireland is, in fact, a State Church, incorporated, empowered, and endowed by Act of Parliament, exactly as the Established Church of Scotland is. The chief difference in their legal position is that the Established Church has its own Courts claiming independence of the State, while the disestablished Church is controlled, in common with all other subjects, by the ordinary State Courts.

None of these circumstances apply in England. We have no incorporating or endowing statutes. The Church Establishment, whatever it means, dates from the infancy of Christianity under the Heptarchy. It has grown with the Monarchy and the Constitution, of which it is the oldest element. Hence the difficulty of defining the disestablishment of what was never definitely established. Still it is easy to enumerate the peculiar relations in which the State stands to the Church, relations not existing with any other religious institution. They are—(1) the Royal supremacy, including the control of Convocation, the final appeal in causes ecclesiastical, the powers of supreme ordinary, and the nomina-

tion of Bishops and Deans; (2) the Ecclesiastical Courts; (3) the Bishops' seats in the House of Lords; (4) the Acts of Uniformity, with all other statutes imposing duties, disabilities, or privileges on clergymen. If the State desires to cancel any or all of these relations it will probably meet with little opposition from the Church. A large proportion of the clergy would thankfully surrender them all. The Church would then stand in precisely the same relation to the State with every other endowed denomination—Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, or Independent. The State, however, shows no such disposition. All recent legislation has been directed to maintaining and tightening its control of the Church. The advocates of Disestablishment are the loudest in insisting that not a single State bond shall be relaxed, not a step shall be taken in the direction of spiritual liberty or religious equality, till the Church has been disendowed of all her possessions. It follows that the issue really raised is not Disestablishment, but Disendowment.

"Endowment, however, is a question of property, not of establishment; it is common to other institutions, civil and religious, which stand in no peculiar relation to the State. Before we can argue for the disendowment of the Church we want a clearer definition of the term. Properly speaking, the Church has no endowments; it would be as reasonable to talk of the endowments of the House of Lords. Every Bishop, dignitary, and parson has his own separate endowment, just as each Duke, Earl, and Baron has his own separate property. Some 5,000 assistant curates—not the least efficient of the Church's ministers—have no endowment at all, but are paid out of the endowments of their incumbents. True, these endowments are trust property, not private property; but that makes no difference in the life-tenure. They are trusts, too, for the whole nation, and so far differ from Roman Catholic and Nonconformist trusts, which are limited to their own people. But neither does that affect the title; the trusts and the succession are secured by the acts of consecration and institution, and could be enforced in the ordinary Courts without any special legislation just as well as the trusts of any Nonconformist chapel. In what respect, then, do these estates differ from any other? The allegation that they were given by the State has been abundantly disproved: but if it were true it would be wholly irrelevant. Blenheim and Strathfieldsaye are unquestionably gifts of the State, paid for out of the taxes, but no one imagines the State can recall its gift as long as the owners preserve their allegiance. The ecclesiastical corporations might forfeit their possessions by treason against the State, as the religious orders were held to have done. But simply to despoil them while discharging the conditions of their trusts, in the expectation that they will find other funds which will enable them to do the same work more efficiently, would require a stronger term than 'Disendowment.' Again, the ecclesiastical endowments are of various kinds; some more objected to than others. If the landowners, instead of getting the tithes commuted into a tithe rent-charge of about half the permanent value, had bought them out with a capital sum vested in Consols, no farmer would have imagined himself aggrieved by the parson receiving his dividends. Yet the case is not in the least altered by the form in which the parson receives his share of the produce. My own benefice contains three townships, in one of which the tithe was wholly extinguished a century ago in exchange for land; in another the consideration was half in land and half in a fixed *modus* of £80 per annum; the third is under the ordinary Tithe Rent-charge Act. Of these three forms of commutation the *modus*, though only a fifth of the present value of the tithe, is the hardest to collect and the most grumbled at. The lands have been sold and subdivided so extensively that the holders have lost sight of the tithe, and look upon their 2s. or 3s. to the rector as an unjust exaction. The land which in former years was most advantageous to the benefice is now the most precarious. Rents have fallen from 30s. an acre to 20s. We have in this village a full supply of allotments with a decreasing population. Lord Salisbury's proposal to sell the glebes would be an immense boon to the country clergy; it is the purchasers that are wanting. Whatever is done, no landowner, farmer, or labourer can seriously expect to keep either the tithe or the rent of his holding in his own pocket. What 'Disendowment' proposes is to transfer them from the Church to the State. Instead of the parson, who gives his services in return, the taxgatherer will call with his half-yearly demand note, followed by a summons if it is not paid forthwith. I suspect there will be no great cry for Disendowment when the term is properly defined. When getting rid of the parson is understood to mean paying for him all the same, the country folk will not be very eager for the change. Religious equality is a very fine phrase, but all this is a good deal to pay for the social precedence of Nonconformist ministers.

"There is another class of endowments on which the Liberationists are hopelessly vague. What is to be done with our Cathedral and parish churches? They are not to be demolished, I presume, like the abbeys and other monastic buildings. I do not believe that public feeling will allow them to be closed or sold. If transferred to the State, the State will have to keep them in repair. Being a local burden, not an imperial one, the necessary result will be a return to Church rates, except where the congregation will voluntarily undertake the charge in return for the occupancy. To begin, then, with the Cathedrals. No doubt Mr. Spurgeon and Dr. Parker would willingly preach an occasional sermon in St. Paul's or Westminster Abbey. But would they or their denominations jointly or severally undertake the permanent charge? If not, would the householders of London and Westminster consent to be saddled with a Church rate for the establishment of 'religious equality?' The Anglicans would need all their resources for the parish churches. I can think of no religious body that could or would take over the Cathedrals but the Church of Rome. There would be a fine irony in this complete reversal of the Church and State policy of the Reformation. If the Pope would deign to accept the Cathedrals in compensation for the ruined abbeys it would be the acme of 'religious equality.' But considering what the laity have spent of their own money on these Cathedrals in the last fifty years, and are spending still, I do not think they would agree to the bargain. A good many of us will want to know the reason why before we part with York Minster. Sir Edmund Beckett will have a few words to say about St. Albans. Then what of the other churches? The Dissenters do not want them, they have neither the numbers nor organisation to work them. They have their own places of worship wherever they can get a congregation. Even in a village like this the Wesleyans and Primitives prefer their chapels to the parish church—'an ill-favoured thing, Sir, but mine own.' They have put their money and their prayers into them. They are more at home, more free and independent, than they could ever be in our solemn old church. Besides, we cannot spare it. Our congregation still outnumbers all the others put together; and looking to what is done all over the country, the hundreds of thousands daily contributed to new churches and restorations, it is clear that the Church people want every church they have and many more. This is not the case in Ireland. Now, why should the churches be taken from those in possession? If it be said we may still keep them by purchasing or renting them from the State, this is not only to disestablish and disendow, but to put an exceptional tax upon us for providing all this property for the general good of the people. In short, if Disestablishment and Disendowment mean the transfer of clerical tithes and glebes to the Treasury Office, leaving the fabrics to their present uses (with or without payment for the occupation) in the expectation that funds will be provided by private contribution for the continuance and increase of the services, where is the advantage to the State or the nation to compensate for so vast a disturbance of present arrangements? The struggle must unquestionably be long and bitter; the social and spiritual results may not be what either side anticipates; but setting aside all sectarian sentiment, is there any reason to expect that the State can make any better use of the churches and their endowments than the nation now gets from them?

"At all events, it is only fair to the new electors, especially the agricultural ones, to let them understand the question. Do they want their parish church to be shut up, demolished, or turned into a museum? If they wish to retain it as a place of worship, are they prepared to pay Church rates and a minister's rate (in addition to the school rate that would be inevitable)? Would these burdens be any the lighter for the tithe being collected by the State instead of the Church, and the allotments being rented from the local board instead of the squire or the parson? When the question is once practically before the country I anticipate a pretty general concurrence in your judgment that there is really no occasion for any such departure from the constitution in Church and State."

MR. CHILDERS AND THE REV. E. F. EGERTON.

The following additional correspondence between Mr. Childers and the Rev. F. E. Egerton, vicar of Knottingley, on the subject of Church funds and Disestablishment, has been published:—

"117, *Piccadilly, Oct.* 24.

"My dear Mr. Stainsby,—You will have seen in the Pontefract newspapers a letter from Mr. Egerton, the clergyman at St. Botolph's, addressed to me on the 17th inst., and my reply. Mr. Egerton has now written to me a second letter, but its language is such that I can hold no further communition (beyond acknowledgment) with him.

"But as you were the chairman of the meeting out of the business at which Mr. Egerton's letters have grown, I may write to yourself a few lines which ought to settle at once the controversy Mr. Egerton has raised.

"Mr. Egerton's second letter contains three statements—(1) That I have not been definite about the disestablishment of the Church in Wales; (2) that I evaded his question about Mr. Bradlaugh; and (3) that I was guilty of 'all the bitterness imaginable' in requesting him to sit down. He also disputes my statements as to tithes being public property, and attributes to me ignorance (until after the meeting) of the meaning of the expression 'Government funds.' I am afraid that we shall continue to differ as to the character of tithe; but considering that I was Secretary to the Treasury in 1865-6, and have ever since taken my part in financial debates and business, I must claim to have some knowledge of what are 'Government funds.' But as to the three charges which I have quoted, the first I think must at once fail to the ground. What could be more definite than my statement that I know no reason why the dioceses of the Church of England in Wales should be treated differently from other dioceses? If I oppose the disestablishment of the latter, of course my opposition extends to the disestablishment of the former.

"As to the second charge, Mr. Egerton asked me whether I voted seven times against the Conservative party in favour of Mr. Bradlaugh. I do not carry about me a list of Parliamentary divisions, and I therefore could say nothing about the number of divisions in which I took part; but I replied to Mr. Egerton that I was a member of the second committee of 1880 on Mr. Bradlaugh's case, that I voted there with the Conservative members against Mr. Bradlaugh being allowed to swear, but that I had uniformly supported his being allowed to affirm, and the Bill allowing all members to do so.

"As to the third charge, now made for the first time, I did not speak to Mr. Egerton with the slightest 'bitterness' or rudeness when I asked him, as on the previous Monday I had asked two leading Conservatives at Pontefract, after they had put their questions, to sit down. Mr. Egerton for some time persisted in standing up; but it is the well-understood rule on these occasions, based on obvious considerations of order, that a questioner, having put his question to a candidate, sits down till the latter has given his answer. You, as well as I, insisted (with some difficulty) on Mr. Egerton's compliance with this rule.—Yours very truly, "HUGH C. E. CHILDERS."

To the Editor of the "Yorkshire Post."

"Sir,—For obvious reasons Mr. Childers has declined to hold further communication with me. He has, however, written to his chief supporter in Knottingley. In reply to that letter I have a few words to say, and I also enclose a report of what actually transpired at the Knottingley meeting, in order that your readers may judge for themselves whether I had any ground for the charges brought against him.

"1. In reply to my charge of being indefinite as to his 'intentions' regarding the Church in Wales, Mr. Childers asks, 'What can be more definite than my statement that I know no reason why,' &c.? Mr. Childers sees 'no reason' why the Church in Wales should be differently treated, &c., and thus does not in the least commit himself one way or the other. His reply at the meeting was, 'When the question arises I shall be prepared to deal with it.' Yet Mr. Childers asks, 'What can be more definite?' I say, What can be more indefinite?

"2. Mr. Childers says I attribute to him ignorance of the meaning of the expression 'Government funds' until after the meeting. What are the facts?

"When asked at the meetings 'Are any of the parochial clergy paid out of Government funds?' Mr. Childers replied, 'I do not know what the gentleman means by Government funds.' The imputation of ignorance, therefore, is not mine, but his. But, in his letter of the 20th inst., Mr. Childers gave a definition of the expression 'Government funds'—viz., 'paid by the Treasury out of the Consolidated Fund, like other salaries and allowances.'

"In my reply, I simply remarked, 'You seem to have discovered the meaning of the expression "Government funds" since the meeting was held.'

"Now, Mr. Childers claims an intimate knowledge, from past experience, of the nature of Government funds. How he can reconcile this with his statement at the public meeting I cannot make out?

"He either knew or did not know the meaning of the expression at the meeting. He said he did not. I leave him to account for the discrepancy.

"3. Mr. Childers did not fully answer my question about Bradlaugh until I rose from my seat and compelled him to do so. He now gives a slightly different version of his reply from that actually given at the meeting.

"4. Mr. Childers may be under the impression that his treatment of me at the public meeting was perfectly in accordance with good breeding and the respect due to a clergyman (even though a young one); but there are differences of opinion on that head. Even Mr. Childers's own supporters could not help acknowledging that he had 'lost his temper,' and a reference to the report of the proceedings will satisfy any reasonable mind.

"The truth is, from beginning to end, Mr. Childers has resorted to quibble, evasion, misrepresentation, and abuse unworthy of a gentleman, and least of all as 'a firm supporter of the Established Church.'

"Why does not Mr. Childers attempt to prove his statement about 'tithes being public property,' and the 'rents administered by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners being public property'?—I am faithfully yours,

"F. E. EGERTON, B.A., Vicar of Knottingley.

"*October* 27, 1885."

The Duke of Argyll writes to the *Times* to express his dissent from the Marquis of Hartington when he blames the Conservative party for pushing the question of Disestablishment to the front:—

"I know somewhat less of what has been done in this matter in England than in Scotland. But as regards both countries I know enough to feel sure that this accusation is unjust. In Scotland, the pushing forward of the question of Disestablishment has been wholly the work of the wirepullers of the Liberationist section of the Liberal party. In this matter, as well as in some others, they have been thoroughly sectarian. Those who have been adverse to Disestablishment have been for years keeping in the background until they have seen the most active intrigues put on foot to get the question prejudiced and prejudged behind the backs of the people of Scotland.

"I have been myself at last so thoroughly convinced of the absolute necessity of counteracting these intrigues and of rousing the attention of the Presbyterian people to the danger of thus allowing this question to go by default, that I readily joined lately in calling a meeting in Glasgow of laymen of all political parties. This meeting was held on the 20th of October. It was attended by above 4,000 people, and after a long experience of meetings in that city, extending now over forty years, I can say with absolute truth that I never addressed any such multitude of men so enthusiastic and so unanimous. The working classes were largely represented, and two of the ablest and most effective speakers belonged to them. Both of these belonged also to the Liberal party, and both declared that if they were compelled to do so they would not hesitate to put their National Church before their political party."

The Bishop of Peterborough writes also to correct an idea that because he had spoken of the Church of England as "National" therefore he had admitted that the property of the Church was national, and the nation could do as it pleased with it. The proper legal definition is, of course, "the Church of England as by law established." But the Established Church is also commonly called "National":—

"I understand by it that the Church exists for the benefit of the nation, has served for centuries and is now serving the nation, admits within her pale every baptized citizen of the nation, opens the doors of her churches, and yields the services of her ministers to every member of the nation. These facts seem to me amply to warrant the title 'National' as applied to the Church of England. But that title no more implies that money given to the Church of England is therefore given to the State than the title National Lifeboat Institution implies that the funds of that excellent institution belong to the nation, or that the State is entitled to seize upon the property of the bank in this town, in which I deposit the small savings from my 'bloated income,' because it is called the National and Provincial Bank of England.

"What is it which constitutes establishment by law is another question, and would require a longer letter than you would dare to be troubled with to define.

"All that I wish to say now is that establishment, whatever it may mean, has absolutely nothing to do with endowment. An established Church need not therefore be an endowed Church, and an endowed Church need not therefore be an established one."

Mr. J. Carvell Williams having called attention to an apparent inconsistency between past language of Canon Liddon about the relations of the State to Church discipline and doctrine and his recent reference to Dr. Dollinger on the subject of the proposal to disestablish and disendow the Church, Dr. Liddon replies:—

"So far as I know, there is not anything to retract in what I may have written about Church and State in bygone years, if it be read as a whole. But Mr. Williams has evidently misapprehended my motive. Never have I desired to provide reasons which might one day be pleaded in favour of breaking up the inheritance of centuries; my object has been to promote such changes as might bring relief to the consciences of Churchmen, and so might remove a danger to our institutions. This relief has been, in a certain measure, secured by the wise tolerance of Episcopal administration in these last few years. And the anomalies to which Mr. Williams refers are not necessarily inherent in any union of Church and State. Originally they are no part of what is called the Reformation Settlement. The theological and disciplinary functions of the Judicial Committee date only from 1833; the Court of Lord Penzance from 1874. Speaking generally, drawbacks in our system about which Churchmen feel keenly are traceable, partly to successive changes in the constitution of the country and partly to mistakes in recent legislation. If there were only sufficient goodwill and patience all round they might be corrected by new legislation, and without any changes of a destructive or revolutionary character.

"Mr. Williams will forgive me if I add that he seems to me himself to be, and to wish us Churchmen also to be, unfurnished with one very important endowment—I mean a due sense of proportion. We do not forget the evils of State Courts because we think other evils very much greater. When Mr. Williams and his friends speak of the liberation of religion from State control, we know, on very good authority, that beneath this gentle and attractive phrase there lurks a gigantic scheme of spoliation and sacrilege—a proposed transfer of property, whereby the service of Almighty God has been maintained in England for centuries, to any or all the objects of secularist enthusiasm, from irreligious schools down to drains; a proposed degradation of buildings, hallowed by the prayers of generations to the rank of music-halls or of museums. Dr. Dollinger has said what cultivated Europe would think of such a measure if it were deliberately adopted by the English people; and I had ventured to hope that religious Nonconformists would weigh his words. We need not, surely, be Erastians because we think it better that Mr. Bradlaugh should not preach in the pulpit of St. Paul's. Mr. Carvell Williams himself would be of this last opinion; yet how is Mr. Bradlaugh to be excluded by any new legislation based on the principle of strict equality in all matters of religious speculation, unless the Cathedral is to be hereafter devoted to purposes which are altogether foreign to the subject of religion?"

The Bishop of Liverpool, speaking at a diocesan conference at Liverpool on Tuesday, said they had met in critical times. He doubted whether the ecclesiastical and political horizon had been so dark for many years as at present. The Establishment was going to be brought face to face with one of the greatest political changes which it had gone through for at least two centuries. The Liberationists had inaugurated a regular crusade against the Establishment, and it was time that every Churchman should seriously consider what he was about to do. It was evident that Mr. Gladstone contemplated the possibility of Disendowment accompanying Disestablishment, and no man living could tell what that impulsive statesman might do next. He might suddenly try to do with the English Church as with the Irish Church, under pressure from beneath. At any rate he had given warning, and if Churchmen did not prepare for action they were fools or madmen, or given over to political blindness.

The Dean of Salisbury, as chairman of the Committee for Church Defence appointed by the Synod, recently sent the following question to the candidates for Parliamentary honours in the diocese:—"Will you pledge yourself to vote against any measure which may be proposed in the next Parliament for the disestablishment or disendowment of the Church of England?" Of the twenty-one candidates fourteen have replied. Nine are Conservatives, and they are emphatically against Disestablishment. Of the five Liberals two are against the movement, while the others decline to pledge themselves.

Lord John Manners addressed a large meeting at Billesdon, Leicestershire, on Monday night. Speaking of the disendowment of the Church, he said there were two great classes of Church property—namely, glebes and tithes—which nobody seemed very anxious just now to take. The clergy would be very glad to have a settled income in exchange for their glebes; but as to tithes, which were the special object of attack, they were historically more clearly the property of the Church of England than any other property. From the earliest times they had been devoted to the maintenance of the Church and her ministrations. The tithes which were alienated from their original purposes and had become the property of laymen were to be regarded as sacred, but those which were still devoted to their original sacred purposes were to be seized upon and confiscated by the State. Lord Hartington had complained that it was the Tory party which had raised the question of Disestablishment; but that was not so, because Mr. Chamberlain had not only proposed Disestablishment, but had also suggested the employment of the funds—namely, the giving to the public a free education. The fact was that Mr. Chamberlain had let the cat out of the bag about two or three months too soon; and Mr. Gladstone and others were now endeavouring to draw or entice the cat back again.

Writing to Canon Jacob, vicar of Portsea, on the subject of Disestablishment, the Bishop of Winchester says:—"I think the danger is much more imminent than is generally suspected, because the working men have been clandestinely taught to believe that Disestablishment would enrich them. As to your question about the election, you know I dislike meddling with politics; but where candidates pronounce themselves to be enemies of the Church, I think clergymen are justified in warning their people against them. The Liberationists have declared themselves to be enemies of the Church, for their programme declares for the desecration of our Church, the division of our body into independent congregations, contrary to the scriptural and primitive principles of unity, the secularisation of all that has been applied to the service of God and in the salvation of man. If, however, you take any part in politics, I advise you to make it clear that it is only in defence of the Church, of religion, and of the best interests of the poor that you do so."

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The Conference called together at Constantinople to consider the affairs of the Balkan Peninsula has held one formal meeting, but it is not until to-day that it will actually enter upon the consideration of the task entrusted to it. The delay has notoriously arisen from the conflicting views maintained by the Powers upon the issues at stake, and from the anxiety of the Sublime Porte that some preliminary agreement might in the first place be arrived at. No forecast is possible of the results of the deliberations of the Conference; but it may, at least, be anticipated with some confidence that they will be consistent with the maintenance of peace. It seems to be clearly to the interest of all the Great Powers that a pacific solution of the existing complications should be arrived at, and it remains probable that neither Servia nor Greece will venture to precipitate hostilities if it is manifest that no reliance can be placed upon extraneous support. Russia has deliberately marked its condemnation of Prince ALEXANDER and the policy he has pursued by depriving him of the honorary rank that he has held in the Russian Army. The step thus taken is an open declaration of hostility, not only to the PRINCE, but to the Bulgarian people and its leaders. It is not probable that this action of Russia will do anything to prejudice the cause of the PRINCE at the Conference. If the diplomacy of the Sublime Porte were equal to its present opportunities, it would devote itself to the task of widening the breach between Russia and Bulgaria, and thus making Bulgaria a bulwark for Constantinople. An arrangement between the Sublime Porte and the Prince of BULGARIA, that, whilst preserving the Turkish suzerainty over Eastern Roumelia, would satisfy the national aspirations of the Bulgarian people might be rapidly arrived at, and would not fail to commend itself to the goodwill of the Powers represented at the Conference. If Servia discovered that by hostile movements it would be committed to a conflict with the Turkish Army instead of the rude Bulgarian levies, and that there was no hope of foreign support, the warlike ardour of King MILAN would swiftly yield to the prudent counsels of diplomacy.

The prospects of the Conservative party at the General Election have for some time past been steadily improving, and all the indications serve to show that the Radical anticipations of sweeping success will in no way be realised. The Municipal Elections have always furnished trustworthy evidence of the drift of public opinion in the boroughs, and the elections this week demonstrate that the popularity of Conservative views amongst the urban population is steadily increasing. And, as Lord SALISBURY remarked on Wednesday, the results of the London School Board Election point to the rapid growth of Conservatism in the metropolis. It would be indeed strange if there were not a great accession of strength to the Conservative cause at the present crisis. The retrospect of the past and the remembrance of the achievements of Liberal administration during the five years of Mr. GLADSTONE'S tenure of office are not adapted to confirm the allegiance of thoughtful and intelligent men to the Liberal party. And the prospects of the future, as they have been developed by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and his colleagues, have certainly a tendency to drive out of the Liberal ranks all those who uphold the Liberal creed as it was formulated by the Liberal leaders of a past generation. The spectacle of the violent antagonism of opinion that is revealed between Mr. GOSCHEN and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is not calculated to induce unity of action in the rank and file of the party. And the endeavours of Lord HARTINGTON, Lord DERBY, and Lord ROSEBERY to gild the pill of Radicalism, that they invite Moderate Liberals to swallow, are more energetic than successful. On all sides it is found that Moderate Liberals are passing into the Conservative camp, and Lord HARTINGTON and Mr. GOSCHEN will be left with few supporters in the country, and will certainly be unable to reckon upon more than a handful of followers in the new Parliament. It has always to be remembered that of the Liberal candidates before the constituencies the vast majority are pledged to the support of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and in the new House of Commons Lord HARTINGTON and Mr. GOSCHEN will find themselves very lonely on their own side of the House if they attempt to

separate themselves from the Radical dictator. The Moderate Liberal has no choice in most constituencies, except to vote for a nominee of Mr. Chamberlain, to abstain altogether from politics or to support the Conservative cause. It is scarcely marvellous that he should adopt the latter course, and recognise the excellent arguments and avoid the weak and foolish conclusions of Mr. Goschen.

It is clear that the question of the Church will exercise a vast influence on the decisions of the constituencies at the General Election. The huge blunder in tactics that was made in allowing the English people to perceive that the destruction of the Church would be one of the results of the return of a Radical majority at the coming elections has been fully recognised by the managers of the Radical party, and now every effort is being made to endeavour to tranquillise public opinion and to convince a sceptical world that the Church is in no danger, not even if a majority of Radicals all pledged to Disestablishment and Disendowment is found in the new House of Commons. With the characteristic want of veracity that he finds useful for "polemical purposes" Mr. Gladstone asserts that it is the wicked Tories who have brought forward the question of the Church for electioneering ends. A serious refutation of this silly untruth is scarcely necessary. It is notorious that the discovery of the fact that some 490 of the Radical candidates before the constituencies were pledged, more or less, to the programme of the Liberation Society startled Churchmen into action. Now that they are vigorously engaged in the work of defence, the endeavour is made to once more lull them into a false sense of security. But Churchmen will not rest contented with any guarantee for the safety of the Church other than the existence of a Parliamentary majority pledged to Church defence. It is happily certain that Conservatives and Liberal Churchmen will work together to the attainment of this end. The appearance of the Whig manifesto on the Church question is on this point of no slight importance and significance. Men like the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Selborne, and Lord Ebury, whose devotion to the Liberal cause has been abundantly proved, urgently beg their countrymen who wish to uphold the Church of England to be up and stirring at the present crisis. They point out that it will not be sufficient to abstain from voting for a Radical candidate in favour of Disestablishment. It is essential to make the Radical candidates understand by organised action that by advocating Disestablishment they will lose more votes than they will gain. In effect, it is pointed out, as we have pointed out already, that the one duty of Liberal Churchmen is to inflict a crushing defeat on the candidates of the Liberation Society.

Lord Salisbury may be congratulated for having given so prominent a place to the subject of the depression of trade in his speech in South London on Wednesday night. There is no topic which so anxiously engages the attention of the poorer classes at the present time. It is eminently characteristic of the Liberal Priest and the Radical Levite that on seeing the distressing circumstances into which their humbler neighbour has fallen, they should "pass by on the other side." So it was with the dwellings of the poor. It was left to Conservative statesmen like Sir Richard Cross and Lord Salisbury himself to grapple with an evil so potent in its effects upon the well-being of the lower classes. And now, again, it falls to the lot of the Conservatives to step in for the redress, if that be possible, of the sufferings of the poor through the depression of trade. The very first act of the Tory Government on assuming office was the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject; and nothing exhibits the want of sympathy on the part of the Radical party for the real needs of the working classes so much as the manner in which they obstinately declined to assist a scheme having for its sole object an inquiry into the causes of, and the best remedies for, so grievous a condition of affairs. Their refusal was based upon a professed apprehension lest the sacred principles of Free Trade should be called in question. Now, if the principles of Free Trade be true, surely its adherents need not be afraid of an inquiry which could only result in establishing those principles more firmly than ever. In point of fact, however, Lord Salisbury, like Lord Iddesleigh, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and all leading Conservatives, is a firm believer in the principles of Free Trade. What is becoming increasingly evident, however, is that we have not got Free Trade. The one-sided system at present prevailing is not Free Trade at all. Yet the Radicals have chosen to set up a kind of fetish worship, having for its object certain other doctrines which are not Free Trade doctrines at all, but for which they demand the same acceptance as if they were. Hence their absurd contention that it is wrong to use our tariff, the arrangement of our duties, for the purpose of inducing other nations to open to us the markets which they now close to us. They forbid us to try to break down the wall of tariffs so prejudicial to the industry of our people by the only method by which it can be done—beating the foreigners with their own weapons, and replying to them with their own strategy. Such tactics the Radicals denounce as "Protection"—a principle with which, of course, it has nothing in common. All this was clearly expounded by Lord Salisbury on Wednesday night, amid the applause of his audience, and we feel sure with the assent and approval of the vast majority of working-men throughout the country—a fact of which the Radicals will be painfully aware before long.

The results of the elections to the London School Board are not a little satisfactory. A large majority of the new members who have been returned are opposed to the policy of the late Board and are pledged to give fair play to the Voluntary schools, and to insist on the retrenchment of expenditure. Of the candidates recommended by the *John Bull* to the support of the electors in favour of religious education and economical management, no less than thirty-one have been successful. The official "ring" has practically been broken up. Of its more energetic members, Mr. Lyulph Stanley, Mr. Hoare, Mr. Freeman, Sir E. Currie, and Mr. Bruce have all been decisively defeated. It is probable that the first use the party of retrenchment and reform will make of its victory will be to elect a new Chairman. It is to be hoped that Sir Richard Temple may be induced to fill the post, and give to the new Board the advantage of his ripe experience of affairs and recognised powers of administration. The recent elections are chiefly to be regarded as a protest of the London ratepayers against extravagant expenditure on Elementary education. Their principal political lesson is the proof that is afforded of the want of popular support that proposals for "free education" are likely to meet with. Mr. Chamberlain's latest political nostrum has been decisively rejected by the ratepayers of the metropolis.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Day by day fresh proofs accumulate that the Revolutionists who are compassing the spoliation of the Church have provoked a storm which they never looked for, and committed a vast tactical mistake in raising the questions of Disestablishment and Disendowment at the present juncture. The striking manifesto put forth this week in support of the Church of England by a number of leading Whig Peers, including the ex-Lord Chancellor, and the forcible letter of the Duke of Argyll, are among the most prominent illustrations of this fact. The serious character of the Liberationist error from a party point of view may be inferred, not only from the evident anxiety of Lord Hartington, and even of Mr. Chamberlain, to make the nation believe that the issue is, after all, not likely to be raised for a long time to come, but also from the flutter into which it has thrown Mr. Gladstone himself. It has long been a matter of common observation that Mr. Gladstone's memory for facts is, to say the least, exceedingly treacherous; but it is not often that he is betrayed into making misstatements of so wild and "thumping" a character as those contained in his letter to Mr. Bosworth Smith. His accusation against the Tories of having brought forward the question of Disestablishment for party purposes is a misrepresentation so foolish, because so easy of exposure, that Mr. Gladstone could not have been guilty of it unless he had been labouring under a degree of excitement which can only be attributed to his intense annoyance at the blunder committed by his subordinates. As to the attempts to pacify Churchmen by assuring them that the matter is relegated to "the dim and distant future," Mr. Marriott has put the case in a nutshell. In his admirable speech at the Chichester Diocesan Conference, the Judge Advocate-General remarked that the Church's enemies see that they have made a mistake in their calculations, and now urge that the Disestablishment question will not come on in the next Parliament:—"They are "good enough to say, in other words, that they "will only put the rope round the necks of the "Church party, but they will not pull it." Churchmen, he added, will scarcely be so insane as to let their enemies put the rope round their necks, and take their own time for pulling it. Lord Salisbury has opportunely reminded us of the meaning to be attached to Mr. Gladstone's phrase about the "dim and distant "courses of futurity." The expression is exactly parallel to one which the Liberal leader used in 1865 with reference to the Irish Church, when he declared that the question of Disestablishment was "remote and apparently "out of bearing on the practical politics of the day"—that it was "a question lying at a dis-"tance which he could not measure." We know now, as Lord Salisbury sarcastically observes, what "the dim and distant future" means: it means "exactly two years and three-quarters;" and Lord Salisbury rightly adds that although we may have been misled by that language once before, we surely shall never be taken in by it again.

Perhaps nothing could better exemplify the habit which many men have of employing a particular set phrase as a political cry without really knowing what they signify by it, than the way in which the words "Disestablishment" and "Disendowment" are being commonly used at the present time. Dr. Trevor, in the able letter to the *Times* which we reprint in another column, asks for some definition of the term Disestablishment and of its relation to Disendowment, there being, he says, no agreement on the subject. Some speak of Disestablishment as a "penalty;" others view it as the "liberation" or "emancipation" of the Church. Yet if the State has no concern with Religion, why should it be asked to promote the Church's efficiency by "liberating" her? Or why should it inflict a "penalty" on her to gratify her rivals? Does Disestablishment mean separation of Church and State? The religious Orders were disestablished by Henry VIII. for the very reason that they were not in subjection to the State. Again, when the Church was disestablished at the Rebellion, it was to bring the national religion into closer alliance with the State. And when the Irish Church was disendowed, a new corporation was constituted by law, which was re-endowed by the State; so that the present Disestablished Church of Ireland is, Dr. Trevor contends, as much a State Church endowed by Act of Parliament as is the Established Church of Scotland. But none of these circumstances apply to the Church of England. We have no incorporating or endowing statutes. The Church Establishment dates from the infancy of Christianity in this island—from a period more remote than the origin of that Monarchy and Constitution with which it has grown up. There are, indeed, certain peculiar relations in which the State stands towards the Church—witness the Royal Supremacy, the final appeal in causes ecclesiastical, the nomination of Bishops, the Ecclesiastical Courts, the Bishops' seats in the House of Lords, the Acts of Uniformity, and so on. Many of the clergy and laity, as Dr. Trevor says, would be by no means unwilling to part with these things. But all recent State legislation has been in favour of tightening rather than of relaxing these bonds. And the advocates of Disestablishment are specially opposed to their relaxation. In truth, the issue really raised is not Disestablishment at all, but Disendowment. Mr. Carvell Williams attempts to convict Dr. Liddon of inconsistency, because though he has demanded the liberation of the Church from abuses of State control which have chiefly arisen in quite recent times, he opposes the spoliation of her goods. Nobody but a Liberationist, blinded by anti-Church prejudices, could have imagined he detected any inconsistency here. The possession by the Church of her property has nothing whatever to do with her connection with the State. If that connection should terminate, the Church would stand, as Dr. Trevor points out, in precisely the same relation to the State as does every other endowed denomination.

What the Liberationists demand, therefore, is that the Church should be placed in a position inferior to their own. That would be the result of her Disendowment. Here, again, as Dr. Trevor insists, definition is necessary. What is meant by Disendowment? The Church, as a whole, owns no endowments. Every Bishop, dignitary, and parson has his separate endowment. None of these were given by the State; but, even if they had been, the fact would be irrelevant. To take them away without any pretence of their being forfeited by treason, or by non-fulfilment of the conditions of the trusts, would be simply stealing. And when the tithes and the rent of the glebes are transferred to the State, the tax-gatherer will come round to collect them. When the Cathedrals and parish churches are seized, they must be kept in repair; and that means a reimposition of Church rates. Are these results which will be welcomed? Perhaps, suggests Dr. Trevor, we might make over the Cathedrals to the Roman Catholic Church. Considering, however, what the laity have spent on these fabrics during the last fifty years, it may be doubted whether they would consent to this course. And then, as to the parish churches, it may fairly be asked why they should be taken away from those who now fill them and who contribute to their maintenance. Dr. Trevor, in summing up, asks pertinently enough:—Do the electors want their parish church to be shut up, demolished, or turned into a museum? If they wish to retain it as a place of worship, are they prepared to pay Church rates and a minister's rate (in addition to the school rate that would be inevitable)? Would these burdens be any the lighter for the tithe being collected by the State instead of the Church, and the allotments being rented from the local board instead of the squire or the parson? We are quite sure that the attack on the Church will be met by the united resistance of Churchmen of all political creeds. So far from the Church's interests being made subservient to those of the Tory party, the Tory party are prepared to subordinate all else to the paramount duty of defending her. If Churchmen are alienated from the Liberals, it is the Liberals themselves who are to blame. In the ranks of the Conservatives Churchmen find a Church party already to hand. Lord Salisbury's language regarding the Church has been called "passionate." It may be passionate, but we are sure that it is genuine. "If the Church," he says, "can be saved by "Moderate Liberal votes which will not support a Conservative Government, let the "Church be saved. We are sure that the "critical time is come, in spite of all the "confident assertions that are made. We "gather it from the distinct and acrimonious "language of the most confident of the "Radical leaders. We gather it from the "pledges secretly obtained from the vast masses "of Liberal candidates. We gather it more than "anything else from the stammering dis-"claimers and awkward subterfuges of those "who try to persuade us to the contrary; "and in the presence of such an issue we "cannot think of mere party interests. We "are defending a Church that has existed for "centuries before the supreme duty of "adhering to the Liberal party was foisted "into the modern decalogue, a Church which "we believe will last long after the very "names of Liberals and Conservatives are "forgotten, and we will support that cause "without stint and without sparing; we will "sacrifice to it every other consideration that "moves us."

THE SIN OF SELF-DEFENCE.

Some Liberal orators, and a good many Liberal correspondents of newspapers, are imitating the butcher who was overheard swearing at a sheep because the animal "wouldn't lie still and be killed." It is most unreasonable (they declare) that Churchmen, and especially clergymen, should stir in defence of the Church until the whole Liberal party are united and determined to attack. It is particularly disgusting that Bishops and Rectors should say a word to their flocks on the subject. Why can they not wait patiently till the attacking party are quite ready! It is abusing their position to defend from the pulpit the position and the property of the Church. It is the wicked Tories who are pressing the question to the front—and it will be so much the worse for them in the long run. "It is not by the Liberals, or "even by the Radical portion of the Liberals," says Mr. Gladstone in his recent letter to Mr. Bosworth Smith, "that the great subject of "English Disestablishment is at this mo-"ment forced forward; it is forced forward "by the Tories. The more our opponents "succeed in raising a premature alarm, "in attracting the votes of the Churchmen, "in withdrawing from the Liberal counsels "all moderating influences, and in forcing, so "far as they can, the article of Disestablish-"ment into the Liberal creed, the earlier "in its time and the worse in its form will "be the crisis you desire to avert." That is to say, the friends of the Church will best serve her interests, not by defending her, but by joining the ranks of her avowed enemies, in order that they may be able to exert a moderating influence when the time for attack comes. If England and France were at war, the best course Englishmen could take would clearly be not to fight for their Queen and

country, but to join the invading army, that they might be able to exercise a "moderating "influence" when the time came for dividing the spoil! Surely there is but one man in the country who could hope to palm off a sophism —to use no harsher word—like this upon Englishmen without fear of earning overwhelming derision. The political friends of the late Premier seem to know his mind upon this subject more clearly than he knows it himself. "You may put together what "Mr. Gladstone has said with regard to the "State Church," said Sir Wilfrid Lawson last Monday at Cockermouth, "and then con-"sider what he will do when he receives the "mandate of the people at the next election." Except in the point of time, this commentary may be taken as a sound exposition of the position of the Liberal leader on the whole question. He will not repeat to-day his own eloquent words about the loss which the country would suffer in the loss of her Church. He will not say a word to condemn the projects or to expose the wicked falsehoods (just repeated with unblushing effrontery) of the Liberation Society, and yet he is indignant that the Church is alarmed and arming herself for defence.

It is not so much the action of men like Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Samuel Morley which is stirring up Churchmen to an attitude of self-defence. Open enemies can be reckoned with; hitherto the policy of Churchmen has been to let them alone. It is from insincere, faint-hearted, or time-serving friends that the true danger comes—from the many who will not frankly take sides, whose favourite formula is "nothing can be done in "the next Parliament," hoping thus to count among the friends of the Church of England, while they dare not offend her foes. Thus, "A Liberal Rector" writes to a contemporary, explaining that the candidate for the division in which his parish is situated had written to him, "I shall certainly "not vote for any motion in favour of dis-"establishing the Church of England in the "next Parliament, *unless advocated by* Mr. "Gladstone," a declaration which seems to have been completely satisfactory. Another newspaper correspondent, dating his letter from University College, Durham, incidentally remarks that "It is a matter of conscience to "some of us to do what we can to prevent "Disestablishment being touched in Parlia-"ment *for the next six years.*" (The italics are ours.) The conscientious scruples of the writer appear to have a curious limit. Qualified support of this kind is as little likely to reassure thorough-going defenders of the Church as the fact that a Disestablishment policy has been formally adopted by the Liberal party in Scotland. At the Perth Conference of delegates from the Liberal Associations of Scotland a motion that Disestablishment be now made "a plank in the platform of Scottish "Liberalism," and that the question should be dealt with in the next Parliament, was carried all but unanimously.

In the face of all this, Mr. Gladstone is indignant that the Tory party have taken the alarm, and his followers profess to think it shameful that the clergy should advise their congregations to defend the Church to which they belong. They call this "turning the "pulpit into an electioneering platform," forgetting that Liberalism would hardly exist in many districts of England but for the ceaseless propaganda carried on by the various Nonconformist ministers. In some cases political meetings are actually held in their chapels; the "iniquity" of a "State Church" is descanted on Sunday after Sunday; but if the Rector reminds his parishioners that the defence of the interests of religion is entrusted to their hands he is abusing his sacred office! We can only say that our notions of duty are not those of the members of the Liberation Society. We can hardly conceive that any one who is sincerely attached to the Church of England—we had almost said, any one who is sincerely attached to the Christian religion—be he cleric or layman, should not do his best to avert the attack which has been so long threatened, and which now seems near at hand. We can understand that some clergymen should have a certain delicacy in referring to the subject, lest they should be suspected of being actuated by mercenary motives. But there is such a thing as carrying delicacy too far. No soldier would hesitate to use his influence for the defence of the Army as an institution because he receives pay for his professional services. It is easy in every case to explain that, as life-interests would be provided for in any scheme of Disestablishment, personal motives have nothing to do with the matter. The question should be put upon its true basis—the honour of God, and the good of the Commonwealth. Not only are the immense majority of the English people determined to uphold the Christian Religion, but a very considerable majority of them are warmly devoted to the National Church. The Church has only to call up her defences to secure herself, not against attack certainly, but against successful attack, for an indefinite period. And one of the first and most necessary measures of defence will be to distinguish between false friends and true—between those whose attachment is honest and clear, and those whose support will only last till the Liberal leaders may see that it will pay them (in votes) to give the signal for attack.

THE DOUBLE GAME.

Whatever else may be uncertain with regard to the coming General Election, of one matter there can be no doubt whatever, and that is the wide and deep spread alarm and opposition which the policy of the Socialist Revolutionary party has aroused among thousands upon thousands of Liberals of the older type. To this fact Mr. Gladstone's Manifesto and the electioneering speeches of Lord Hartington and Lord Derby bear striking testimony. Their constant aim is to soothe the susceptibilities of the Liberals whom Mr. Chamberlain's doctrines have shocked. Mr. Gladstone's mode of dealing with these difficulties of disunion among Liberals is characteristic both in its ingenuity and, we are compelled to add, its disingenuousness. Having in his Manifesto stated the Four Points upon which the members of his party profess to be agreed, he calmly ignores all the other points of Home politics. Those burning questions which divide Liberal from Liberal he chooses to treat as matters of no practical moment at present—as belonging to "the dim and distant "future." Meanwhile his lieutenants are busy all over the country speaking with two contradictory voices. While Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke give utterance to pure and unadulterated Socialism, Lord Hartington and Lord Derby are "put "up" to talk moderate Whiggism. The votes of the ignorant electors who have just been added to the register are to be secured by offers involving wholesale bribery of the most flagrant description; and then an attempt is to be made to reassure those members of the Liberal party who are frightened at these audacious and undisguised attacks upon the rights and security of property by the disclaimers of the Whig leaders. Mr. Chamberlain, on his side, keeps the game going with unflagging energy. He propounds his doctrines of Restitution and Ransom—doctrines which, as Lord Salisbury says, so far from being new, or discovered by Mr. Chamberlain, "are the common property of every barbarous "and uncivilised Government since the begin-"ning of the world." He airily professes that the prospect of office for him "has no tempta-"tion." He declines to pocket his principles to please anybody. He vehemently declares that "if there exist, as appears to be the case "in some quarters, an intention to boycott "those Radical principles" to which he is pledged, he, at all events, "will be no party to "such a transaction;" and he proceeds to hint by no means obscurely at "the action" he may be "called upon to take" to defend his position.

All very valiant, no doubt! But meanwhile Lord Derby, true to his assumed character of the Moderate Liberal, is assuring his audiences that the great constitutional questions Mr. Chamberlain has raised "it is "agreed on all hands to postpone;" that, as to extreme proposals on the subject of graduated taxation, he "should not stand up to "defend or excuse any Revolutionary legisla-"tion of that kind." He is averse to "pluck-"ing the goose too roughly," and is sure that "labour will not flourish by the destruction or "driving away of capital." So, too, Lord Hartington lets it be clearly understood that he disapproves of the agitation for establishing gratuitous education. Disestablishment is a question which he "desires should not be "raised at all." The scheme for a graduated Income-tax he considers "a most mischievous "proposal"—he could not assent to "a proposal "so unsound." The abolition of the House of Lords is "an extreme measure" which he is "not prepared to support." Lord Hartington, moreover, is "not committed to any of the "proposals" for enabling local authorities to purchase land for allotments. Finally, the Whig leader makes, like Mr. Chamberlain, a great show of determination, and intimates that "when the time comes" when his political allies "go further than he approves, or diverge "from the line of conduct he can support, "then, and not till then, it is his duty to "separate himself from that party."

Our own opinion of these tactics is simply that they constitute an attempt to profit once more by the same despicable old *ruse* that was employed with such great success in 1880. We believe that the distinct and deliberate intention is to catch votes under false pretences—to hoodwink the people by appealing to the conflicting prejudices and sympathies first of one class and then of another. And we are strengthened above all in this conviction by the extraordinary spectacle presented by Liberal action with respect to Disestablishment. At the very moment when Mr. Gladstone is shuffling with the question, and declaring that it belongs to "the dim "and distant future," his Liberationist allies have taken the field, and have furbished up afresh the tissue of "downright thumping "lies" which they call their "case." We altogether decline to believe that the "back-"bone" of the Liberal party would have acted thus, contrary to the wish of the party's recognised head. But let us suppose (for the sake of argument) that our view be erroneous. Suppose that, after all, the Revolutionists and the Whigs are not playing a preconcerted game—what follows? Why simply that they are at hopeless loggerheads with each other—that they are, as Lord Salisbury expresses it, not a united party, but a confederated party—a party constructed on the principle of a doubtful commercial company, in which the Revolutionists are the governing spirits, while Lord Hartington and his friends are used to give the concern a certain air of respectability —or, to borrow Lord Salisbury's most apt comparison, a Liberal menagerie in which "the predatory Radical is the dominant "animal, owing it entirely to the Whigs if he "is able to provide some fragments of sheep's "clothing to hide the familiar lineaments of "his species." And these are the politicians who ask the country to entrust them with the conduct of its affairs—the men who, owing to the dissensions existing among them during the last few years, have never been able to fix upon a policy and stick to it; who literally omitted no blunder that it was possible to commit; who brought the Empire within measurable distance of disasters that might have involved its absolute destruction and final ruin; and who at last left office for no other reason than that they could not tolerate each other any longer.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

It is barely fifteen months since the Upper House of Parliament was the favourite subject of Radical denunciation. Large unthinking crowds bawled themselves hoarse in demanding the abolition of the Second Chamber; and one of the cleverest of the Radical leaders declared with an insolent incisiveness—which is not without its value—that "the House "of Lords must be mended or ended." Suddenly the tempest was hushed and the stormy winds were laid. The head and front of all the outcry was that the House of Lords would not vote as Mr. Gladstone desired it to vote—abundant reason, surely, for decreeing its extinction. But when the occasion passed away the clamour ceased as suddenly as it had begun. There must have been a reason why the agitation was not kept up. The House of Lords is a great stronghold of patriotism and Constitutional principles; it has always to be reckoned with when any scheme of spoliation is on foot. Why, then, did Mr. Chamberlain allow the agitation to die away? and why did not he include the abolition of the Upper House in the "extra programme" for which he has pledged himself to contend? Doubtless because it was discovered that the abolition of the House of Lords was not really desired by the people—that the Tory party would have liked nothing better than to go to the country on the question. A similar discovery has now been made with regard to the question of Disestablishment; only in that instance the mistake was not found out in time.

Lord Rosebery, however, is not amenable to Mr. Chamberlain, and he started the subject afresh at Wrexham last week, in his own vigorous and peculiarly unshackled style. "He approached the question even of the "abolition of the House of Lords without "any prejudice whatever." It is difficult to see how one can be conversant with any institution without forming a judgment on its merits or demerits; and such judgment is surely a prejudice. However, Lord Rosebery evidently meant to have added the words "in its favour" to the sentence we have just quoted; because he declared in the course of the same speech that "what was wanted was "an absolute reform of the whole constitu-"tion of the Upper House." The contemplated reform, Lord Rosebery advised, should be guided by certain principles. In the first place it should be carried out "not "by any Government, but by some inde-"pendent authority." It is difficult to guess what "independent authority" was in the Earl's mind, unless it were the National Liberal Association. Lord Rosebery wants not merely a fulcrum but a lever outside the world. However, the reforms proposed were shortly these:—(1) Let the English Peers elect certain of their own numbers to sit in the House, as the Scotch and Irish Peers do; (2) Exclude those who discredit their order, and (apparently on the principle of even-handed justice) the Bishops; (3) Include representatives from the Colonies, and (as we understand) commoners elected by the people; (4) Do not force Peers to sit in the Upper House (which means, we suppose, allow them to sit in the Lower).

These proposals were criticised by Mr. Morley in a speech which he made at Newcastle last Saturday. The doctors do not agree. The most probable reason for this divergence of opinion is that they have different aims. Earl Rosebery has some thought of curing the patient (though he would regard his extinction "without any pre-"judice whatever"), while Mr. Morley openly prefers killing him. No wonder the prescriptions differ. For our own part, we should almost as soon see the patient dead and decently buried as see him drag out the miserable hybrid existence which his aristocratic doctor would confer upon him. The deformed House of Lords would be like the image of the Prophet, with a head of gold and feet of clay; it would be impotent for either good or ill; and the sooner the final "ending" came the better. The ineradicable vice of the House of Lords (in Radical eyes) is that it is composed of Conservatives; and that no reasonable number of new creations by Liberal Premiers seems to have any effect on its constitution. This being so, as Mr. Morley observes, the Peers would be sure to elect a Conservative body, and things would remain very much as they are now. With the proposal for exclusion of Bishops and discreditable Peers, Mr. Morley agreed; nor did he offer any objection to the alternative scheme, half-humorously suggested by Lord Rosebery, that to make things equal all round the Bishops might keep their seats, and leading men in all religious denominations might be sent up by their co-religionists to keep them company. The sight of Mr. Spurgeon or General Booth on the bench of Bishops would be a sufficiently moving spectacle, we should imagine, even for Lord Rosebery. Finally, Mr. Morley objected that the Colonies would not wish to be represented in the Upper House because they had no wish to be ornamental, and could only be useful in the Lower House, where the power of the purse resides: an objection which Earl Rosebery refuted—not that it needs any refutation—in a fresh speech last Saturday.

There can be no doubt that the agitation against the House of Lords will sooner or later be renewed. The first time the majority of the Upper House differs from the majority of the Lower on an important question, we shall again hear the cry, "Down with the Lords!" It may be well, therefore, to consider any suggestions, whether from the East or from the West, which might tend to the strengthening of what may be described as the more solid and steady part of the Parliamentary machine. The principle of choosing delegates by the whole body of the Peerage (on a principle of minority representation, of course) might have a good result apart from those we have noticed. It would put an end to the complaint that some Peers who take little or no active part in politics sometimes come down and swamp the House by their votes. That the Peers should recommend to the Sovereign certain of their number to whom writs should be issued to serve in a certain Parliament would be a change, certainly, but not an unconstitutional change. The essential point is that none but Peers should sit in the House of Peers, that the balance of power established by the Constitution should be preserved. As for the project of creating Colonial Peerages, our impression is that the Colonies would not agree with Mr. Morley. It would surely be fitting that the institution of the Peerage, like our other institutions, should be transplanted to Greater Britain; and we can imagine that it would become the great point of a Colonist's ambition, the crown of an arduous and honourable career, that he should ennoble his family, and should take his place as of right in the first Legislative Assembly of the world.

Of one thing we may safely assure Earl Rosebery—that he will never be able to obtain for members of his order power to sit in the House of Commons, so long as the House of Lords exists. One great obstacle to any action on the part of the Radicals on this question is, that they see that to close the door of one House to the Lords would be to open the door of the other. They do not wish to meet on the hustings or on the floor of the House those whom they are never tired of abusing as selfish, stupid, and unpatriotic. This consideration is a very wholesome check upon action, though it is no check upon bragging; but these are days in which it is well to take time by the forelock; and any scheme by which the Upper House might be visibly strengthened would commend itself to the careful consideration of the Conservative party.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

The result of the London School Board election is eminently satisfactory. We are glad to note that no fewer than thirty-one out of the forty-five candidates specially recommended by the *John Bull* have been chosen as members of the Board; and, though we regret the non-election of members like Mr. Dillon, Mr. Richards, Miss Hastings, Mr. Gudgeon, and Mr. Nye, there are several among the successful candidates who, though we may not regard their views with entire satisfaction, will nevertheless, we trust, be found to give a general support to the just claims of Voluntary schools and the cause of economy. What is called "the Board "policy" has not only sustained the loss of several of its most objectionable representatives, such as Mr. Lyulph Stanley, Miss Muller, Sir Edmund Currie, Miss Helen Taylor, Mr. Freeman, and Mr. Hoare; but its supporters are now in a very decided minority. Gratifying as this result is, we cannot but feel that, if proper measures had been taken three years ago, much might have been done to prevent the mischief already accomplished. The revolt against the non-religious and extravagant policy of the old Board has been a revolt of the individual ratepayers. Far too little, even on the present occasion, has been done in the way of organisation among the friends of Religion and Economy. That such an excellent result should under these circumstances have been obtained is a most encouraging fact, and should serve to convince Churchmen and Conservatives in future that to take vigorous action is not only a bounden duty, but is also likely to be crowned with success. Englishmen have still to be taught that the successes of the Revolutionary party have been due not to their numbers, but to their determination and their energy. Their opponents, on the other hand, are given to undervaluing their own strength —of abandoning their cause as hopeless when it only needs vigorous action to make it triumphant.

It is obvious to remark that the new School Board will not be able to undo the greater part of the evil results of the policy of former Boards. There is an enormous debt already accumulated, and the interest upon it has still to be paid and the debt reduced little by little. A fifth part of the School Board's whole annual revenue is swallowed up in this manner. It is probable, therefore, that for several years to come there will be no reduction in the London school-rate. The utmost that can be hoped for is that the rate shall not be increased from the figure at which it stands at present. For the rest, however, we may look forward to the adoption of a policy favourable to the maintenance of the Voluntary schools, and opposed to the providing of gratuitous education. The London School Board will now, we trust, rigidly confine itself to its proper function of supplementing the work of the Voluntary schools, and will no longer identify itself with the anti-Christian faction whose aim is known to be the promotion of universal, secular, compulsory, free education. Such a system, as the English Roman Catholic Bishops have once more formally declared in their circular on education, "tends to the "establishment of an intellectual despotism, "and to the destruction in the consciences of "parents of the natural and Christian respon-"sibility of educating their own children;" while it is also "foreign and fatal to Chris-"tianity, and to the traditional Christian "education of the people of England."

There is another point touched upon in the same circular, which we believe to be well deserving of notice. Cardinal Manning has identified himself by several former utterances on the subject with a strong protest against the inequality and injustice of "using "two measures in appraising the value of work "done and of instruction given." Secular instruction of the same kind and degree is given both in Board Schools and in Voluntary Schools. It is paid for out of the public revenue in both cases; but the payment made for the secular instruction given in Board schools is double the amount paid for the very same secular instruction given in Voluntary schools. In other words, the Government grant is given equally to both; but the rates are expended on the Board schools alone. To us it appears perfectly plain that if two schools are equally efficient, to accord to one of them twice the amount of State help given to the other is a flagrant wrong. We are quite aware that it is held by many competent authorities that public opinion would never consent to place Voluntary schools upon an equality with Board schools in this respect. That may or may not be the fact, but we decline to accept the assertion without proof. Of the gross injustice of the present system there can be no doubt whatever. The State acknowledges its responsibility for the efficient secular instruction of all children taught in primary schools; by the system of Government grants it accepts the principle of paying for that instruction in proportion to the efficiency with which it is imparted in each school. Obviously, therefore, to abandon this principle with respect to that part of the payment raised out of the rates, is a ridiculous inconsistency. And if a persistence in this absurd and unjust policy should end in the annihilation of the Voluntary schools, the State will have gained nothing, for it will have to make up the deficiency which their extinction will create. The fact is that no adequate reason whatever exists or can be alleged on behalf of the present arrangement; and we trust that all friends of Voluntary schools will see the propriety of at once taking steps to remedy its glaring inequalities.

THE REACTION IN FRANCE.

Two remarkable magazine articles on the recent Parliamentary Elections in France, one by M. Jules Simon in the *Contemporary Review*, the other by Mr. Hurlbert in the *Nineteenth Century*, are well worthy of attention. Written from slightly different standpoints, they arrive at conclusions substantially not dissimilar. M. Jules Simon, while disputing the existence of a positive Monarchical reaction—in which Mr. Hurlbert is disposed to believe—nevertheless confesses that Republicanism is in serious peril. The Opportunist policy has, he declares, excited universal disgust: as regards foreign affairs, by the Tonquin expedition; at home, by the war waged against Religion. Mr. Hurlbert lays even greater stress on the latter point than, perhaps, does M. Jules Simon. There is little doubt that the revolt of the provinces against the Republican cause is to be chiefly attributed, as Lord Salisbury at Brighton attributed it, to the vigorous Monarchical protest against the persecution of the Church. "The Image and the Name of God," said the Monarchical manifesto, "have been proscribed "from the school and from the hospital; the "rights of fathers of families have been disre-"garded, and civil liberty has been profoundly "infringed upon." This powerful influence of the religious question is the more remarkable because, in obedience to the known wishes of the Vatican, the clergy had taken special pains to mitigate the vehemence of the Monarchical onslaught upon the Republican Government. The fact that the religious question did bring about a vast reaction rests upon the most unquestionable evidence, as Mr. Hurlbert clearly demonstrates. The assault upon Secularism was successful, not only in Brittany and La Vendée, but in the great manufacturing and agricultural districts of the north-east. One or two curious and instructive instances of this are cited by Mr. Hurlbert. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Minister for Public Instruction, had been elected four years ago by a majority of 32,628 votes for the department of Ille-et-Villaine. On the 4th of last month he was beaten at the polls, and at the second election, or *ballottage*, a fortnight later, he only escaped final defeat by 4,353 votes. Again, M. Goblet, who, as Minister of Public Worship and Justice, was specially identified with the desecration of the Church of St. Geneviève last summer, was beaten by the Monarchical candidate lowest on the poll, receiving 59,291 votes against 64,285 votes given for the latter. Yet four years ago he had been elected by 67,407 votes over a Monarchist, who obtained only 46,270. A second ballotting being necessary, the Radical forces were energetically whipped up by official influence, and M. Goblet was elected with 67,208 votes. Yet even now he was only third on the poll, being led by two Monarchists, and being closely followed by another anti-Republican candidate. Four other Monarchists had previously been chosen at the first election, when the highest Monarchical vote was 70,514. Once more, in the department of the Landes, the Republicans four years ago elected their deputies by 38,708 votes to 20,925 given for the Monarchists. This year the Monarchical list, headed by the Royalist leader, M. Lambert de Sainte-Croix, was carried by 37,666; the Republicans obtaining the support of only 33,721 electors. These striking examples fully illustrate what the *Temps* has said as to multitudes of moderate men throughout the country—men whose natural inclination it is to support the existing Government, whatever it may be—having had their patience finally worn out by the anti-religious policy of the late Chamber.

M. Simon, nevertheless, insists that the result of the Elections must not be regarded as the prelude to either a Radical or a Monarchical revolution—apparently in the sense of a violent and forcible change of Government, the outcome of civil war. He adduces excellent reasons to prove that any recourse to arms on either side is extremely unlikely. The time was when France blindly followed Paris, and when an outbreak in the capital controlled the destinies of the whole country. But the supremacy of Paris has been shattered. The Commune itself has demonstrated that a riot in Paris no longer means a revolution in France. And even in Paris a riot has become next to impossible, owing to the wholesale destruction of narrow streets and the opening-out of broad roads available for the manœuvring of regular troops, as well as the provision of every means of immediately repressiug a revolt. Nor indeed, as M. Simon further assures us, does any thought of an appeal to arms exist in the minds of the people. As to the two sections of Monarchists, there is no chance of either of them resorting to violent measures. The Bonapartists are, as a party, crushed; while the Royalists will on no account have recourse to a *coup d'état*. The latter are essentially a party of non-compulsion. Their leaders have a horror of provoking civil war. But, although there will be no outburst of either Radical or Monarchical violence, and although M. Simon disbelieves in an actual reaction in favour of Monarchy, he is none the less convinced of the peril in which the Republic stands. The Republic may, he fears, fall by its own misconduct, and the "two "rumblings of revolution coming from oppo-"site quarters of the horizon" seem to him to indicate that France may have to choose between Monarchy and the Commune. What, then, are the probabilities that the Republic will enter upon a new path? Will it abandon or will it persist in the policy of blundering that has already brought it so seriously into discredit? The elections give proof of a general and deep-seated uneasiness. Will the Republican Government set aside a course of action that tends to increase this uneasiness? M. Simon's apprehension is that it will do just the contrary. If, as seems but too probable, M. Paul Bert's advice be taken —"to give the helm a turn to the Left"—all may be lost. The Opportunists are anxious for an alliance with the Irreconcileables. The terms of such an alliance it is not difficult to anticipate. The character of the Moderates is painfully accommodating: the character of the Radicals is absolutely uncompromising. The Moderates are actuated by a spirit of compliant timidity: the Radicals, however wild may be their wishes, at any rate stick to them. The Government can always count upon Opportunist support, however reluctantly given. The Irreconcileables, on the other hand, never give way, and their support can only be purchased by the Moderates giving way to them. M. Clemenceau need not agitate. He has only to sit quietly in his place to make himself master of the situation. Thus a handful of Radicals, as M. Simon says, command the majority, which commands the Ministry, which governs France. Such is the outcome of the Opportunist theory. In the hands of the Moderates the art of government becomes the art of suicide.

There is, as we have already said, no essential difference between the conclusions arrived at respectively by M. Jules Simon and Mr. Hurlbert, although the latter is more disposed than M. Simon to infer the existence of a distinct Monarchical reaction. The Republican Government have been striving to sever the tie between the State and Christianity; and Mr. Hurlbert, who, as an American citizen residing in France, writes as a close and quite impartial observer of current events, not only believes with M. Simon that Republican institutions have been brought within measurable distance of destruction, but appears to think that catastrophe by no means improbable. The question fought out at the polls was, he affirms, "plainly "and explicitly whether under any form "of the Republic whatever the people of "France could expect peace at home and "honour abroad." To this question the provinces have returned an emphatic and overwhelming negative. Mr. Hurlbert quotes in its entirety the ably drawn manifesto of the Monarchical party, in which it is quite evident that the clear and distinct issue placed before the electors "was not an issue of Republican "policy at all, but the issue of Republicanism "as a form of government." In the opening sentence the declaration is made that "the "Republicans have been in power long "enough, and the hour is come to sit "in judgment upon them." After denouncing the vast growth of the public debt, which has grown from more than one thousand two hundred and thirty millions of pounds sterling in 1876 to one thousand five hundred and thirty-three millions in 1885 (a burden just double the public debt of Great Britain), the Monarchical manifesto goes on to allude to the way in which the tenure of judicial authority has been unsettled by the arbitrary removal of magistrates for reasons purely political; to the non-realisation of the reforms promised in the interests of the working classes; and, above all, to the outrages perpetrated on Religion.

But the important point is that the Monarchical manifesto is quite explicit in challenging, not merely Republican policy, but the Republican form of government. Whatever reason M. Jules Simon may have for doubting the existence of a Monarchical reaction, it is at least unquestionable that the issue of the Monarchy against the Republic was definitely placed before the nation by both parties alike. The Monarchical manifesto demanded "Government "superior to parties and serving as a counter-"poise to their mobility"—a Government such as "alone can procure for us the blessings "now enjoyed all around us by the great "States of Europe"—the great States of Europe being all Monarchies. "Among "the different forms of the Republic," the manifesto goes on to ask, "is there a single "one which is capable of giving us such a "Government? Does not experience teach us "that, if we desire to see our Assemblies "supervising without administering our "affairs, instead of administering them with-"out supervision, it is necessary that the "Executive Power should rest upon a solid, "immutable basis?" The Republicans, on their side, formed the same estimate of the position. M. Goblet declared in his circular, "the vote is between the Republic and the "Monarchy." It is indeed difficult to perceive on what grounds M. Jules Simon can doubt the fact of a Monarchical reaction. Not that the force and extent of the reaction is to be measured merely by the number of Monarchical candidates actually elected to serve in the new Assembly. An appeal to support the abstract principle of a Monarchy is much less stirring and much less calculated to arouse enthusiasm than a call to rally round some individual visibly representing and embodying the Monarchic principle. Many electors who see no immediate change of government within reach do not trouble themselves to vote at all. Mr. Hurlbert cites in illustration the case of the once strongly Republican department of the Cher, where on the 4th of October the Prime Minister found himself with only 22,649 votes, against 35,481 given to a Royalist, and 17,452 polled for a Radical Communist. At the second *ballottage* M. Brisson allied himself to a Radical colleague, and, aided by the pressure of Government officialism, received 43,297 votes, while his colleague obtained nearly the same. But the Conservative vote also rose from 35,481 to 37,390. Thus the total poll on the second voting had increased by 2,125; but of these no less than 1,909 were fresh Monarchical votes. So that the cry of "the Republic in danger," and the call to support its chief Minister, produced only 216 votes; and, as a matter of fact, nearly 20,000 electors must still have abstained from voting.

But most significant of all are the total results of the elections on the 4th of October, when the Republicans polled 3,016,000 votes, the Radicals 940,000, and the Monarchists 3,511,000. There is every reason to believe that the Monarchical advantage would have been larger still if the moderate men throughout

the country had foreseen the extent to which the Republicans would afterwards, on the second *ballottage*, surrender to the Radicals. Of the 584 members of the new Assembly 205 will be Monarchists, 192 Republicans, and 187 Radicals. That matters can long remain in this condition is impossible. There must be a further movement of public opinion, and it will not, we firmly believe, be in the direction of Radicalism. The cause of Christian Monarchy is progressing, and appearances are distinctly in favour of its ultimate success. As to "dissensions" among the Monarchists, we do not think very seriously of them. It is becoming more and more evident that Bonapartism is impossible. Already many of its most distinguished adherents have joined the Royalists; and the movement in favour of Christian and Constitutional Monarchy is essentially a movement for the Restoration of King Philippe VII. The growth of anti-Republican and anti-Atheist feeling in France is full of significance for others besides Frenchmen. To Englishmen the present course of French politics is peculiarly interesting, because, as Mr. Hurlbert remarks, the political situation here certainly presents—allowance being made for the greater advance made by the Revolution in France—many points in common with the situation there. Our hope and belief is that the revolt of Moderate Liberalism already witnessed in France against Atheism and Socialism will have its counterpart amongst ourselves in the course of the present month.

Reviews.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Mrs. Lynn Linton contributes her quota to the shilling dreadfuls of the day. *Stabbed in the Dark* (F. V. White and Co.) is a most sensational story, and in the final chapter the agony is piled up to the highest point. The narrative is not altogether a pleasant one, and we think that the author has dealt with unnecessary detail on the depravation of her heroine. Our sympathies are with the injured husband whose confidence is so cruelly abused.

Among further additions to the series of shilling novelettes are to be noted—*Lightly Lost*, by Hawley Smart (F. V. White and Co.), which describes the evil that comes of the wrong people falling in love with each other, also of young people not distinguishing between love and caprice; and *A Singer's Story* (Chapman and Hall). The latter is by the author of *Flitters, Tatters, and the Counsellor*, but is hardly equal to that admirable work. Another very worthy aspirant for public favour which finds a place among shilling novelettes is the little book which has appeared with the title of *The Scarlet Cord, a Medical Love Story* (William Paterson), by Hamilton Seymour and Keith Robertson, the joint authors of *The Golden Pin*. The story has to do with the villainy of a certain doctor of medicine, who to accomplish the ends he has in view perpetrates a series of crimes, and is at length brought to bay by one who was in his early days a fellow-student. The plot is admirably worked out and the characters well drawn. The reputation of the late Hugh Conway is used to float another little book, *At What Cost* (J. and R. Maxwell)—three very slight magazine stories, which, but for that reputation, would have little to recommend them. Two one-volume novels also claim a passing notice—*At Bay* (F. Warne and Co.), by Mrs. Alexander; and *Every Inch a Woman* (F. V. White and Co.), by Mrs. Houston. Of the two that by the author of *Recommended to Mercy* will, we fancy, be the most likely to take the foremost place in public favour.

We have received from the London Music Publishing and General Agency Company twelve books of *Arrangements for the Organ*, by Dr. Westbrook, which may be safely recommended to all interested in that glorious instrument. Dr. Westbrook has made his selection with much skill and judgment, and there is sufficient variety in it to please all tastes. Not only Bach's fugues, but Beethoven, Spohr, and Mendelssohn are laid under contribution, and we are glad to find so thoroughly English a composer as Arne not omitted. The production of this series testifies well for the judgment as well as for the enterprise shown by the company in catering for musical tastes; and Dr. Westbrook's *Arrangements* will find a ready welcome in many a country parish where the organist has a difficulty in finding a sufficient variety for the exercise of his, or more often her, talents.

A Diary of Golden Thoughts for the Year (T. Fisher Unwin) certainly supplies us with a very choice and carefully-selected collection of short extracts from the works of the greatest authors, which may fairly be classed under the head of "Golden Thoughts;" but we think the colours in which the book is printed, and the binding, could have been better chosen.

Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian Speeches Rearranged and Revised for Re-delivery this Autumn (Baird, Belfast) is the title of a clever little 3d. pamphlet, which has already reached its fifth thousand, and in which Mr. Gladstone's comments on Lord Beaconsfield's policy are applied to his own with an aptness sometimes almost startling.

In a pamphlet published under the title of *Skeletons at the Feast* (W. H. Allen and Co.), Mr. Alfred Austin examines carefully and dispassionately from a common-sense point of view the various items which are included in the Radical programme or *menu* for the feast at which Mr. Chamberlain is chief carver, the skeletons (so designated by Mr. Chamberlain) being those politicians who, refusing to enter the Conservative ranks, nevertheless employ most of their time in explaining that they do not share his opinions. The topics treated include Peasant Proprietorship; a graduated Income-tax; Free Education; Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church, and Abolition of the House of Lords. Each of these questions is ably discussed by Mr. Austin, who clearly proves that they are schemes which threaten the continuity and solidity of the State, to confront which "there "must be serried ranks, and a definite, in- "telligible, and sound plan of campaign," with the watchword once invoked by Lord Beaconsfield, *Imperium et Libertas!*

In *Shooting Niagara; or, the Last Days of Caucusia* (Sampson Low and Co.), the author of *The New Democracy* has given further evidences of his powers as a writer of humorous skits. It is a remarkably clever bit of satire, and will be heartily welcomed.

With the avowed object of placing facts in their true light as a guide to the elector who will shortly have to record his vote at the ballot-box in favour of either a Conservative or Radical Government, Mr. C. E. Parker Rhodes has issued in pamphlet form, under the title of *The Three Statesmen*, a sketch of the aims and achievements of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield, and the Marquis of Salisbury, supplementing the whole with a tabulated statement of the Income-tax as imposed by the respective Cabinets from 1842 to 1856. A careful perusal of the little work will assuredly decide a wavering elector to vote for the Conservatives at the coming election.

Mrs. C. A. Jones, who has already done much good service to the cause of sound and wholesome Church literature for young people, has added to her claims upon the gratitude of those interested in that literature by her latest little volume, entitled *Under the King's Banner* (Wells Gardner and Co.). In it she has told simply, but not baldly, the story of those who in the early ages of the Church, as well as in these latter days, have faithfully fulfilled their baptismal vow, and fought manfully, even to the death, under the banner of their King. An epistle of commendation from the Bishop of Bedford testifies to the value of this attempt to popularise Church history among young readers; but, even without such commendation, it would have been likely to make its way, appealing as it does to all the most generous instincts in the hearts of the youthful readers for whom it is designed. A better book for a prize in village schools could not be found.

Correspondence.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Sir,—A very significant victory has been gained by the advocates of religious education and the friends of Voluntary schools in London. The defeats of Mr. Freeman, the Vice-Chairman of the Board, and of Mr. Lyulph Stanley, the Chairman of the Statistical Committee, and of Sir E. H. Currie, the Chairman of the Works Committee, are so many direct blows dealt at men who have been notorious for pushing forward the extreme policy of the Board. If the Chairman of the Board himself has escaped defeat, he may thank his stars that his influence as a mighty brewer in the East-end has given him power over many publichouses in that dreary region. In Chelsea and Lambeth and Marylebone those candidates are at the head of the poll who have pronounced themselves to be advocates of religious education and of fair play to Voluntary schools.

Messrs. Stanley and Freeman were advocates of the Free Education craze; and the ratepayers have plainly shown that they are not yet prepared to try that expensive and dangerous experiment.

I am, &c.,

AN OLD MEMBER OF THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

IN MEMORIAM, THE BISHOP OF ELY.

From an interesting Memoir of the late Dr. Woodford which appears in the *Guardian* with the signature, "E.V.," we extract the following:—

"The late Bishop of Ely was born at Henley-on-Thames, April 30, 1820. His father died at a comparatively early age, leaving a widow and an only son. The future Bishop received his early education at home. In his tenth year he went to Merchant Taylors' School, then under the efficient headship of the Rev. J. W. Bellamy, father of the present President of St. John's. Here he remained till 1838, when, being superannuated, he was elected to a Parkin Exhibition at Pembroke College, Cambridge. The late Bishop of London (Jackson) was fond of telling how, during his early connection with Henley, he had been consulted by two ladies of straitened means, mothers of boys of no ordinary promise, how to obtain University education for their sons. 'One of these boys,' he would conclude, 'is now Sir Henry Maine, of the Council for India, the other the Bishop of Ely.' He obtained a good Double-Second, being a Senior Optime, and a Second-class Classic in 1842, the brilliant year when Professor Cayley was Senior Wrangler and Justice Denman and the late Professor Munro headed the Classical Tripos. It was during Woodford's freshman's year that the 'Cambridge Camden Society'—better known in later years as 'the Ecclesiological Society'—sprang into being at the call of the late John Mason Neale and Prebendary Webb, of St. Andrew's, Wells-street, and speedily began to exercise a powerful influence not only over the architecture of our churches, to improve which was its original object, but over their ritual arrangement, their ornaments, and the services celebrated in them. Up to that time the Oxford Movement had scarcely stirred the decorous orthodoxy of the sister University. No leading men had adopted its tenets, and the earnest Evangelicalism awakened by Charles Simeon was still in the ascendant. But though disregarded by the seniors, the *Oxford Tracts* were eagerly read by younger members of the University, and together with Newman's sermons and Dr. Pusey's devotional works, were beginning to make their influence felt. The new architectural society—starting on the principle that a church was a house of God erected for His praise and glory, a place for the worship of his people, and for the administration of His Sacraments with every becoming adjunct of dignity and beauty, all its ritual leading up to the celebration of the Holy Eucharist—became a gathering place for the young High Churchmen of the University, where congenial spirits could meet and be sure of sympathy. Of these the future Bishop of Ely was one. His own religious training, chiefly domestic, had been of the sound old Anglican sort, and from this, though he grew sensibly and his views developed with time and experience, he never swerved. His mind was thus ripe for receiving the higher development of the Oxford school. His connection with the Camden Society had no small influence in shaping his after-course. The president of the society from its beginning was the late Archdeacon Thorp, who on the occurrence of a vacancy in the teaching staff of the then 'Bishop's College' at Bristol, a Church of England proprietary school, at once recommended Woodford. The recommendation was accepted, and he received the appointment, which he held for three years—from 1842 to 1845. As soon as he was of sufficient age he was ordained to the curacy of St. John the Evangelist's, Bristol, of which church the late Canon Barrow, chaplain to Bishop Monk, was the incumbent. Here he speedily made his mark. Almost from the first day of his curacy he began to exhibit those great powers as a preacher by which his name became so widely and so favourably known. He became a power almost from the first. His sermons attracted the attention of the intelligent citizens of Bristol, and drew large congregations wherever he went. His opinion was asked, his co-operation solicited, his advice taken in a way which would have been very detrimental to any young man of less self-distrust and simplicity of character. He speedily became a leading power on the High Church side, as opposed to the feeble, worn-out Evangelicalism then prevalent in Bristol. When the Bristol Church Union was formed he became an influential member. On the erection of a new church for the colliers at Coalpit-heath, near Bristol, he was appointed its first incumbent. Here he remained three years, 1845-1848, labouring earnestly among the rude and ignorant population, elevating the character of their worship, and planting the seeds of true Churchmanship where it had been previously entirely unknown.

"After three years' work among the colliers, Woodford was removed by Bishop Monk to St. Mark's, Lower Easton, a suburb of Bristol. Here he gathered a large congregation, and his church became known as the centre of sound Church teaching for the whole neighbourhood. The service also, though little would be thought of it now, was of a more ornate character, and the choral music was of a higher type, than was then customary. A surpliced choir, embroidered altar-cloths, and other accessories now customary, raised the cry of 'Popery.' This he soon lived and worked down, while his bold and vigorous preaching, displaying more fire and animation in delivery than in later years, obtained for him the *sobriquet* of 'the Lion of St. Mark's.' The St. Mark's dedication anniversaries gathered round him all the well-known Churchmen of the day, among whom he was an ever-growing power. At Easton Woodford remained with ever-increasing influence for seven years. In 1855 the country living of Kempsford, near Cirencester, fell vacant. It was at once offered by Bishop Monk to Woodford, and as readily accepted by him. The suspicion with which he was at first received by the farmers and other leading inhabitants, who had been told that he was a 'Tractarian' and a 'Romaniser,' soon disappeared under the influence of his genial wisdom and consummate tact, and opponents were converted into hearty supporters. They all helped forward the restoration of their grand old parish church, which raised it to the position of one of the finest village churches of the county, of which and of their vicar they were deservedly proud. From the day of its reopening—a day never to be forgotten by those who were present—his farmers, and all his parishioners, were heart and soul with him. The parish was admirably worked and organised, with daily service and weekly celebrations. He built a small church in a hamlet of Kempsford, where his extempore sermons to the rustic congregation were no less stirring than those to a more educated audience, yet completely on a level with their capacities.

"He had great influence over the boys and young men of the village, from whom he had a goodly roll of communicants. It was remarked of him through life that he was never too busy to give time to those who came to him for counsel or sympathy. He was conspicuous for what has been happily termed 'dignified leisureness; never in a hurry; always glad to be interrupted,' and for his 'unselfish peacemaking patience.' Kempsford lay not far from the borders of Gloucestershire, within a short distance of the south-western portion of the diocese of Oxford. The advent of so distinguished a preacher was a most welcome event to all neighbouring parsons. His services were in constant requisition for great Church occasions, when a sermon of more than ordinary attractiveness was desired. In this way a connection was formed between him and the late Bishop Wilberforce. As the readers of his biography will have noticed, there was probably no preacher of whom the Bishop had so high an estimate, and there were very few for whom he had a warmer regard or in whom he confided more entirely. He was appointed by him to deliver lectures at Cuddesdon as Professor of Theology, and he became his examining chaplain, which office he held till the Bishop's death. He was also made by him an honorary Canon of Christ Church Cathedral. At Cuddesdon he learned to know and love the present Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. King, who, it is interesting to record, was his guest in Dover-street at the time of his consecration as Bishop Wordsworth's successor last St. Mark's Day. As a counsellor he was found by Bishop Wilberforce, as by all who have consulted him, one of the soundest advisers. When a proctorship in Convocation for the diocese became vacant Woodford was chosen to fill it. This he necessarily vacated on becoming vicar of Leeds, but he soon became a member of the Northern Convocation, and remained such with ever-growing influence till his elevation to the Episcopate. When the elevation of Dr. Atlay to the See of Hereford of 1868 placed the vicarage of Leeds at the disposal of the Crown, the late Lord Beaconsfield, then Mr. Disraeli, as Premier, advised Her Majesty to offer it to the vicar of Kempsford.

"It was not long before he made a deep and lasting impression—at first, by the wonderful simplicity of his character, his unostentatious mode of life, the exquisite charm of his manner and conversation, and afterwards, when he became known as a worker, by his power of organisation and the practical wisdom of his methods. His tact in dealing with men of different views from himself was wonderful. Never seeming to oppose, he would insensibly lead them to his own way of thinking, and would thus eventually often bring them to propose, almost as their own suggestions, the very things he desired. This exquisite tact in dealing with those differing from him was one of the late Bishop's leading characteristics. High as the standard of the services in Leeds parish church had long been, he sensibly raised it, and by the depth and earnestness of his preaching, characterised by sound Churchmanship with all that is most vital and true in Evangelical religion, he gathered immense congregations, numbering 3,000 at least, not only from his own district, but from every part of the town, including a large number of men, mechanics, factory hands, as well as of the upper classes residing in the suburbs, who, attending their own district churches in the morning, flocked to the old mother church in the evening Sunday after Sunday. He soon became Rural Dean, in which office he exercised a most wholesome influence over the clergy of the Deanery, especially in harmonising differences and helping adherents of opposing schools of thought to understand and sympathise with each other. He organised schemes of Lenten sermons in the churches of the Deanery, and set on foot ruridecanal conferences of clergy and laity, in addition to the regular Chapter meetings. Wise, prudent, and cautious in action, he never displayed any timidity or yielded in any way to popular clamour. He always went to the root of everything on which he had to decide, and when he had once made up his mind nothing would move him. The religious education of the children of all classes had in him an unflinching and laborious advocate. When in 1870 a year of grace was given to Voluntary schools in applying for building grants, he put himself at the head of the movement, and by personal canvass, with the addition of Government aid, he raised £10,000 for the erection of new Church schools. He was also largely instrumental in founding large middle-class schools for both sexes in connection with the parish church, which are now more than self-supporting. During his vicariate the first mission in Leeds was held at the parish church, followed subsequently by two general missions throughout Leeds. On the sudden death of Bishop Wilberforce, in 1873—felt by him as a crushing personal sorrow—Dr. Woodford was elevated to the Episcopal bench. It is an open secret that if Bishop Harold Browne had preferred to remain at Ely, Dr. Woodford would have been called to succeed his dear friend and patron at Winchester. As it proved, Ely was the see vacated, and he was chosen to fill the Episcopal throne which his lamented death has once again left empty, to the intense sorrow not only of the clergy and laity of his diocese, but of all sound Churchmen throughout England. His health had been for some time slowly but surely failing, and his strength, which had long been at a low ebb, was overtaxed by the delivery of his Charge at his recent Visitation. He caught cold; congestion of the lungs set in; the heart became affected, and at 7 a.m. on Saturday, the 24th ult., he calmly fell asleep without pain and without fear. He was laid to rest in his own Cathedral on Friday, the 30th. *Requiescat in pace.*"

By permission of the Home Secretary, the body of the deceased Prelate was interred in his own Cathedral, in the chapel of Bishop West, at the east-end of the south choir aisle, on Friday last. This chapel is an elaborate example of the very latest period of Gothic, with much tinge of Renaissance in the details, erected as his own mortuary chapel by Bishop Nicholas West *c.* 1534, corresponding to the equally gorgeous chapel of Bishop Alcock on the northern side of the choir. The grave is on the south side of the chapel immediately under Bishop West's recessed monument.

The body of the deceased Prelate has been placed before the altar of the domestic chapel of the palace, itself in its costly restoration and adornment, its painted windows, mosaics, frescoes, and stall work, a monument of his refined taste and liberality. The coffin was of polished oak, with brass handles, and bands bearing the name, age, and style of the Bishop, and 'Requiescat in pace' at the bottom. It was of the old ecclesiastical shape, designed by the late Bishop's friend, H. F. St. John. It was covered with a gorgeous crimson velvet pall, designed by Mr. Charles Kempe, and worked at Clewer, bearing 'Jesus, Mercy' on scrolls. Two lighted candles stood on the coffin. Only one floral cross, the gift of the household of the palace, was placed on the coffin. Two bunches of rosebuds also lay there, one sent by Canon Carter, the other by Mrs. C. Longuet Higgins, of Turvey Abbey. The other floral offerings were ranged round the chapel of interment. Of these two deserve special notice, a truly magnificent wreath of white flowers from the churchwardens of his former church at Leeds, and one from the members of the Church of England Working Men's Society of that town, of which he had been one of the most earnest supporters.

There was a celebration of Holy Communion in the palace chapel at 8 a.m., at which Canon Luckock celebrated. The funeral ceremony commenced at 2.30 p.m. In the procession were the Bishop's six chaplains, Dr. Luckock, Canons Evans and Paget (of Christ Church, Oxford), the Revs. H. F. St. John, V. H. Stanton, and J. Watkins, as pall-bearers—Canon Evans, the Bishop's domestic chap-

lain carrying the pastoral staff vested in crape. The Bishop of Winchester, the late Bishop's predecessor in the See, officiated, and there were also present his Cuddesdon friend the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishops of Nova Scotia and Colchester, and Bishop Tozer; 300 of the clery of the diocese, a large number of relatives and friends, and many leading members of the University of Cambridge. It is estimated that 3,000 persons were present in the nave of the Cathedral.

SOME AUTUMN EXHIBITIONS.

An interesting exhibition of sketches and studies is now open at the Dudley Gallery. Many of the sketches can scarcely be distinguished from finished works, and there is an almost complete absence of studies in the strict sense. Mr. Walter Severn's sketch on a rainy day from the window of a country house is, perhaps, the most notable drawing in the room. A broad stretch of Surrey woodland lies under the alternate silver and lead of a wet autumn sky; the pavement and balustrade of an Italian terrace shine with water, and in the distance a tennis-net droops between its poles as if it could never hope to be wanted again. A second drawing—Freshwater, Isle of Wight, is scarcely so good. Still slighter and bolder is an impression from the Puerta della Justicia, Tangier, by Mr. C. St. J. Mildmay. Two sketches by Mr. Medlycott are better than many of his previous offorts. "Riding Out a Gale," by G. S. Walters, and "Weymouth Bay," by Mr. Ayerst Ingram, are also good. Mr. R. Goff contributes several small drawings in which truth of colour under difficulties—the colour of an English street with its traffic and shop-signs and stupefying variety of brick and stone architecture—is aimed at. Besides these, he also sends a large drawing of the Golden Temple of Umritsur, in a totally different style. Of the more deliberate drawings, the best, perhaps, is "Goring-on-Thames: Afternoon," by Mr. Alfred East.

At the Hanover Gallery, in Maddox-street, Meissonier exhibits a new picture. It is advertised as being the largest picture by him ever exhibited here. The subject is a French postboy riding homewards with his pair of grey *percherons*. The man's figure is well posed and well drawn; the horses, too, are good in the same way, and their gait has been carefully studied. The picture is crude and cold in colour, heavy in hand, and without that extreme finesse of modelling and surface in which the Meissonier of twenty years ago is without a rival. The collection includes two excellent little landscapes by M. P. Vernon, a pupil of Diaz, of whom also there is a good example. MM. Feyen-Perrin, Roybet, Munkacsy, and Fichel are well represented; a fine sea-piece—a night effect off La Hève Lighthouse at the mouth of the Seine—shows an unaccustomed side of the art of M. Alfred Stevens. Two Millet drawings—one of them identical with his etching of the seamstresses—deserve more than a passing look; and a picture by M. G. Ferrier, "The Convalescent," shows fine skill in the management of high tones and cool diffused light. "L'Ange Gardien," by the same hand, is too flimsy in sentiment and tricky in execution to be pleasing. On an easel in the main gallery a portrait of the Princess of Wales as "Queen of Flowers," the work of Signor Campotosto, has been placed as a pendant to the Meissonier.

At the old-established French Gallery in Pall-mall, the thirty-third annual exhibition of British and foreign pictures is now open. The feature of the show is an almost complete collection of the exhibited works of Professor Leopold Carl Müller, of Vienna, well known as one of the chief supporters of this gallery. All the pictures, which are of Eastern scenes, offer an interesting ground of comparison with the works of Mr. Haag, who, like Herr Müller, revels in Egyptian sunlight, in the swarthy complexions of Arab chieftains, and in the opportunities which their costume gives him for displaying minute and brilliant workmanship. A comparison of Professor Müller's earlier with his later pictures shows a remarkable progress in the higher qualities of the artist. There is great merit in the sketches, whether in such mere expanses of sand and sky as "In the Desert," or in such an architectural piece as "A Ruined Mosque," which really represents the Ptolemaic temple of Komombo in Upper Egypt. Messrs. Heffner, Velten, Seiler, and W. H. Bartlett contribute works which are decidedly worth seeing. Herr Heffner's principal picture he calls "A Reverie of Windsor;" it is an effective piece of work, but hardly successful as a representation of English landscape, the cottages in the foreground especially showing signs of foreign handling. Probably the pair of smaller pictures from the Campagna will be more generally pronounced successful. Herr Seiler's "School for Scandal" is good, but the subject seems to have hardly lent itself to his hand so perfecely as has been the case in some of his previous works. On the contrary, Herr Velten's "Pursued" is much the best picture we remember to have seen from his hand, being indeed, as far as the painting of the horses is concerned, a little masterpiece. Among much else that is excellent two pictures should be specially mentioned, both for their own merit and for the pathetic interest that attaches to them. One is "The Event of the Day," an unfinished work of the late Everton Sainsbury, whose premature death was recorded a few weeks ago. It is a simple scene enough—a group of children standing round the wheel of the knife-grinder—but it is treated with so much charm and delicacy as to show that a real artist was lost when Sainsbury died. The other picture, "The Forsaken," is by the young Italian Morgari, his last work before he put an end to his life. Two more small pictures may also be mentioned and commended—one a striking single figure of an old musician—"Studying his Score," by Carl Rickelt, and one very different in feeling and in subject—"A Norfolk Homestead: Twilight," by Mr. A. S. May.

At Mr. M'Lean's gallery are to be seen several important pictures. Those who did not see Munckacsy's "Last Day of a Condemned" when it was exhibited in Piccadilly a short time ago, will be glad to find it here; and three other pictures will be found interesting examples of the thriving artistic colony of Spaniards in Rome. The best of these is the "Sermon in Valencia," by J. Benlliure, whose work is highly finished and vividly coloured. It is very clever; the heads of the monks are admirably varied and dramatic in expression, the sense of space is well given, but, at the same time, the picture is Its two neighbours, Pierre Billet's "Breton Shepherdess" and the "Fisherman's Wife" of Josef Israel, are both of them first-rate examples of the painters. Other pictures of mark are De Blaas's "Polenta"; a charming Edouard Frère, "The Roasted Apple"; a capital little work of Sir J. D. Linton; and Madrazo's best recent picture, "Dressed for the Ball."

In Messrs. Tooth's exhibition the wall of the first room is occupied by four well-known pictures by Mr. Alma-Tadema and by a very beautiful Hook—while in the larger gallery some excellent new works by Messrs. Seymour Lucas, S. E. Waller, Keeley Halswelle, Heywood Hardy, and W. L. Wyllie, as well as various attractive landscapes from the hand of Mr. Leader, will claim quite as much attention as the French and Italian pictures. Mr. Waller's "Flown" is an excellent study. Mr. Lucas's "Metal more Attractive," is a capital example of this artist's humour and technical skill. In an inn parlour a gay soldier of George II. is engaging the attention of a pretty milkmaid, to the exclusion of a sour-loooking civilian who sits in the window pretending to read. The soldier's expression is admirable for its impudent self-confidence; the girl is charming, but, it is to be feared, a too easy victim to the fascinations of the uniform; and the grim lover behind completes the little drama most successfully. Mr. Halswelle's "Water Crowfoot" is one of these scenes of reedy water for which he is celebrated; Mr. Hardy sends two or three pictures, in all of which the animals are admirably drawn; and Mr. Wyllie has never done a better view of a broad, breezy reach of river than in his "Blackstokes," or a better combination of landscape and figures than his "Sheep Dipping." Below the latter hangs a good example of Mr. Walter Shaw, "Off the Cornish Coast," in which the waves are very carefully studied. Of the foreign pictures the most attractive are a Lhermitte of medium size; a capital example of the Dutch painter Blommers; a very good Heffner; a small cattle piece of Miss Van Marcke; a brilliant Madrazo, in his latest manner; a rather striking "Ave Maria," by Señor Bazzaro, of Milan; and a charming open landscape, by M. Binet.

A choice collection of water-colour drawings by British artists is on view at Messrs. Dowdeswell's gallery, New Bond-street. Mr. Wake Cook contributes a well-executed view of "Durham, from the Meadows." Of several works by Mr. Sutton Palmer the best is "Windsor, from the Long Walk." Mr. A. W. Hunt exhibits one admirable picture—in a lonely, sombre "Scene in Yorkshire;" and Mr. Alfred Powell a capital representation of "A Surrey Heath." Very bright and breezy are E. M. Wimpers's "Allborough Common" and "A Marsh at Thorpe, Suffolk." Mr. Clayton Adon's "Hayfield" is warm and sunny. "An Old Castle in Scotland," by Mr. W. L. Leitch, is a fine example of a departed master who has left behind him few, if any, better painters of the peculiar scenes and subjects in which he notably excelled. "Sheila's Home," as described in "A Princess of Thule," is depicted with strict and sympathetic fidelity by Mr. Lennox Browne. Mr. David Law is worthily represented in "Rye, from Winchelsea" and "At Goathland, Yorkshire;" Mr. Jackson Curnock is seen at his best in "The Mill on the Moor," a splendid landscape radiantly suffused with summer sunshine. A nice bit of colour with its mellow-toned cliffs of red sand and its old cottage of red brick, warmly relieved against a cold blue sky, is Mr. S. Roscoe's little view "At Lympstone, Devon." Among other works well worthy of inspection is a dainty series of "Thames Drawings" by Mr. F. W. Cartwright, and several small characteristic works, delicate in colour and wonderfully neat in general execution, by Mr. C. Robertson.

At the Goupil Galleries, in Bond-street, a collection of the works of Mr. Carl Haag is on view, and include some pictures which have been sent by Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. As a water-colour painter Mr. Carl Haag takes high rank; and the majority of his works have a richness and depth of tint and a force of effect which few of his brother artists obtain. Of the numerous picturesque delineations of Eastern life and scenery the most fortunate in conception is "Happiness in the Desert." An Arab wends his way lightly over the sandy waste, playing on a kind of fife or flageolet. On the camel led by him, which is laden likewise with his various household goods, sits the man's wife, dandling joyously to the tune of his father's music a little child. A powerful and striking work, too, is "The Sphynx of Geezeh." A lengthy caravan of Bedaween approach the gigantic Sphynx, bent on encamping to shelter from the tempest at hand. And they are none too soon. Already the vast mass of a pyramid a short distance off is partly concealed by the whirling sand-clouds. Mr. Haag has realised in an imposing fashion the direful aspect of a desert-storm. A large and remarkably fine study is "Der Schoene Brunnen Nürnberg." To the quaint and varied architecture of the old market-place the artist has done full justice; he has dwelt with loving hand on all the picturesque details with which it abounds. Special attention should also be called to "The Artist's Studio in Cairo," with its skilful treatment of lights; "General View of Palmyra," with its rich glow of colour and its firm and delicate drawing; "The Samaritan High Priest at Naplous reading the Pentateuch;" "The Cave beneath the Holy Rock, Jerusalem," well known from the engraving of it; and the Ruskin-like study "At Gennazano, Sabine Hills." The works contributed by the Queen are compositions of considerable size, descriptive of Her Majesty's life in the Highlands during the earlier years of her reign, and in them she is depicted with the Prince Consort and the Royal Family ascending the mountains of Loch-na-Gar, fording the Poll Tarff in Glen Tilt, indulging in a picnic at Carn Lochan, and viewing by torchlight at Balmoral Old Castle the stags secured by Prince Albert during a day's sport. Of the large number of works comprised in the present collection, many are carefully thought-out pictures, among which may be cited "Ready for Defence," "A Night in Egypt," "La Illah il Allah," "Desert Hospitality," and "A Caravan of Bedaween Returning into the Lybian Desert." There are a few portraits, chiefly from the artist's domestic circle, and numerous sketches dealing with the varied types and manners of the East.

The Nineteenth Century Art Society opened its galleries on Tuesday with an exhibition of pictures for which in point of merit little can be said. Miss Fanny Moody's pictures of animal life, "Defiance" and "Horse and Hounds," bear evidences of considerable talent; and "The Gamester's End," by Mr. R. A. Williams is a carefully painted picture. It reveals the morning light stealing into a room in an old mansion and upon the dead body of a gambler, who, it is to be presumed, has fallen in some dicing quarrel. The surroundings of the figure, the timbered roof, the antique fireplace and cabinet, the stained-glass window and marqueterie floor are all particularly good. "Towing the Dahabeah, Korosko, Upper Nile," by Mr. H. A. Harper, is bright and harmonious in colour, but a little wanting in atmospheric feeling. "The Coming Spring" of Mr. O. Rickatson is graceful and artistic. There are many pretty little pieces of landscape in the exhibition, notably those by Mr. George Marks, Mr. Charles Collins, and Mr. Hubert Medlycott. Among the figure-subjects, Mr. E. S. Kennedy's "Viola and Malvolio" and Miss Isabel de Steiger's "The Sorceress" are most important.

Theatres.

At the ST. JAMES'S on Saturday was produced Mr. Pinero's adaptation of one of M. Sardou's plays—*La Maison Neuve*—under the title of *Mayfair*, and it may at once be said that the skill and care which have been lavished upon the piece might well have been bestowed upon a better-chosen theme. While *Mayfair* can in no way be described as a wholesome and pleasant piece, it is true that the tendency of the plot is to show that vice and ingratitude bring their own punishment. That illicit love should be a leading incident is almost a matter of course; the three familiar personages of French drama, husband, wife, and lover, are here as usual; but there are two scenes in which the characters—that is to say, wife and lover—are seen under the effect of drugs, and while neither of these is sound and healthy, the first is especially offensive. The two chief characters, Geoffrey and Alice Roydant, are assumed by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal with considerable skill, and they are very ably assisted by Mr. Hare as the old stockbroker, Barrable, and there is little doubt that such favour as the piece may attain will be in a great measure owing to their admirable performance. Mr. Brookfield may also be highly commended for the skill he brings to bear on the part of Captain Marcus Jekyll, one of Roydant's unwisely chosen friends. Miss Dietz as Mrs. Roydant's French maid, Louison, also acted a small part with great taste and judgment. Mr. Maclean filled in a minor character as usual—that is to say, with all possible effect. Messrs. Hendrie, Elwood, Paget, Lovell; Mrs. Gaston Murray, and Miss Webster all rendered such assistance as was possible. A short scene between Mr. Lovell, as the servant Ogilvy, and Miss Dietz was very neatly and naturally done. That *Mayfair* is appropriately mounted need hardly be said in view of the reputation the St. James's Theatre has deservedly acquired. The piece ended amid much applause, adaptor and actors were called before the curtain, but the result of the whole is the conviction that so much ability might be better employed, and that those who have previously passed by the *Maison Neuve* have done wisely.

At the ADELPHI Mr. Dion Boucicault's ever-popular *Colleen Bawn* has been revived in a manner befitting its reputation as one of the best pieces of its class that has been written in modern times, and was most heartily received. The cast was a strong one, and the acting upon the whole was of a higher order than is usually seen in the case of plays which are intended to keep the stage pending the production of new pieces. Miss Mary Rorke, as Eily O'Connor, displayed a refined and charming manner in the earlier scenes delightful to witness. The acting of Miss Millward as Anne Chute, the Colleen Ruadh, was perfect. The Myles-na-Coppaleen of Mr. Charles Sullivan was a merry and jovial representation of the Irish lad so dear to the heart of an Adelphi audience. Mr. Sullivan looked a little more the typical John Bull than a son of Erin, but his brogue and his gait, his songs and his humour were essentially of the Green Isle. Mr. Percy Lyndal was somewhat overweighted in the part of Hardress Cregan, and Mr. J. R. Crauford as Kyrle Daly, his college friend, seemed ill at ease. Father Tom, the genial priest of Garryowen, again found a worthy representative in Mr. C. H. Stephenson. Mr. J. S. Chamberlain and Mrs. J. Carter gave excellent sketches of Irish character as Mr. Corrigan and Sheelah. Mr. J. D. Beveridge made the most of the one ill-drawn part in the play, Danny Mann, the death scene being rendered with intense dramatic power.

The CRITERION was reopened last week for the winter season with *The Candidate*, which seems to have taken a new lease of life at this popular theatre. The political allusions with which the piece abounds are at this immediate time more than ever likely to make their mark, and, as the comedy is acted with no less meaning and spirit than it was at the first, renewed success is well assured. Mr. Charles Wyndham is well suited to the part of Lord Oldacre, a staunch and consistent Tory, who appears, through a variety of ludicrous chances, as a Radical of a very decided type. The distresses of his Lordship, tyrannised over by his mother-in-law, Lady Osterley, and the Rev. Goodeve, the prototype of Aminadab Sleek, in *The Serious Family*, are most amusingly described by Mr. Wyndham. Mr. G. Giddens is as good as ever in the character of Baffin, the unfortunate secretary, who is obliged to pass himself off as Lord Oldacre, and in consequence suffers divers indignities at the hands of the electors. Mr. Blakeley's unctuous manner as the clerical impostor again helps the success of the piece, and the rest of the characters are adequately represented. Mr. Wyndham, in the course of the evening, delivered a mock election speech, conceived in the merriest mood possible. While offering a thousand thanks to all present, he regretted the obstruction which had prevented his coming before them earlier. Avowing himself a Conservative in wishing to preserve their favour, he was Liberal in the assurance that the moment his present policy failed to please it should be changed, and Radical in the desire for universal suffrage so far as his patrons were concerned.

At the VAUDEVILLE *Cupid's Messenger* now forms the prelude to the brisk farcical comedy *Loose Tiles*. It is a poetical play, in one act, by W. A. Calmour. It is prettily written and is full of delicate fancies. The story the author has to tell is slight, and deals with love only. Fanny Walsingham, Sir Philip Sydney's sweetheart, is sad and depressed at having no message from him, he being away at Kenilworth feasting and merrymaking with my Lord the Earl of Leicester. He is also reported to be writing sonnets to the rich widow, Lady Prendergast. Fanny Walsingham is not a demonstrative young lady. She does not rage and storm in the absence of her lover, but suffers meekly and patiently. Mary Herbert, her friend, and Sir Philip's sister, divines the cause of the girl's pensiveness. She forthwith puts on man's attire, appears as the page of some rich lord who seeks Fanny Walsingham's hand, and makes Sir Philip so jealous that he immediately returns to his allegiance. He has not the least idea that the saucy page, who insists upon crossing swords with him, is his own sister until she explains her amiable deception. Happiness is thus secured to the gentle Fanny. Sir Philip finds where his affection is really bestowed, and so ends the plot. Miss Kate Rorke, who plays the part of Mary Herbert, is admirably suited to the character. She is vivacious, but not vulgar; and as an example of pure comedy, her performance is fairly entitled to praise. Miss Maud Milton plays Fanny Walsingham in a delicate and refined style. Mr. Walter Everard is the Sir Philip Sydney; and Miss Leslie Bell sustains the small part of Lucette. The dresses are new and good, and due care has evidently been taken in the mounting of the piece.

After two postponements, *Alone in London*, by Mr. Robert Buchanan and Miss Harriett Jay, was produced at the Olympic on Monday, and was on the whole favourably received. The piece tells the simple story of a country girl named Annie Meadows, who has two lovers, one a swell mobsman and the other a rustic miller, as virtuous as country lovers always are. She prefers the rogue Redcliffe, marries him, is brought to London, and passes through those episodes of sorrow and hardship which are the inevitable lot of the heroines of melodrama. Before her marriage she befriended a waif named Tom Chickweed, and he it is who seeks to help her when she is "alone in London." The scenes include a low lodging-house in Drury-lane, where Annie, now a flower-girl, has her quarters, and here her husband is found with an old ruffian and a young rascal. After being rescued by a benevolent old banker, Mr. Burnaby, and taken to his house as a servant, the wife is again castadrift by the villainy of her husband; and at length this monster of iniquity tries to kill her. This sensation scene is ineffectively contrived, the audience scarcely understanding by what means Redcliffe proposes to do the murder, which he very suddenly and hastily resolves upon. Annie is carried to an old sluicehouse, bound to a beam, and then Redcliffe turns on the water. It is naturally the function of the miller to come in a boat and release her. Finally, Redcliffe and his accomplices are caught in a trap while breaking into Mr. Burnaby's bank. The piece is elaborately put upon the stage. The scenes are twisted, turned, and reversed; chairs and tables glide about till they disappear; there are views of Westminster Bridge, a Villa on the Thames, the Inventions Exhibition, the Thames by Moonlight, and the Old Sluicehouse aforesaid. The principal character, Annie Meadows, was acted with considerable cleverness by Miss Amy Roselle. Mr. Herbert Standing as the villain Redcliffe, and Mr. Boyne as the honest miller, showed a complete knowledge of the requirements of melodrama. Miss Jay, one of the authors, took for herself the part of Tom Chickweed; Mr. Gilbert Farquhar gave a careful sketch of the benevolent Mr. Burnaby; Miss Grace Marsden played gracefully and naturally as Ruth Clifden, the banker's niece; and Mrs. Juliet Anderson showed good intentions as a kind-hearted old orange woman. Mr. Tresahar, Mr. Percy Bell, and Miss Nellie Palmer were also included in the cast.

An acceptable change has been made at the GAIETY in the revival *Billee Taylor*, with which the evening's entertainment now gaily commences. The piece, which is both melodious and mirthful, receives excellent interpretation. Phœbe finds a graceful and spirited exponent in Miss Marion Hood; Susan, a fair and sprightly representative in Miss Annie Bellwood. Miss Harriet Coveney resumes with droll effect her well-known impersonation of Eliza; and Mr. A. Roberts wins much laughter as Bo'sun Ben.

At the PRINCE'S on Wednesday a *matinée* was given of Messrs. Helmore and Slaughter's musical electioneering squib, *The Casting Vote*, in which M. Marius, Messrs. Harcourt, Caffrey, Bowland, Traill, and Miss Clara Jecks appeared. On the same afternoon Miss Jecks, with Miss Sidney Harcourt, played in *Stage Struck*, and an interesting item was added to the programme in Sydney Grundy's attractive one-act play, *In Honour Bound*, in which Mr. Bruce appeared in his original character of Sir George Carlyon. Miss H. Lindley, Miss Gabriel Goldney, and and Mr. Lawrence Cautley also appeared in Mr. Grundy's piece.

Mr. Wilson Barrett made his first appearance before a Crystal Palace audience on Tuesday, in his impersonation of Chatterton. The drama was preceded by Mr. Brandon Thomas's successful little piece, *The Colour-Sergeant*.

THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS OF ENGLAND ON EDUCATION.

The Cardinal Archbishop and the Catholic Bishop of England have agreed to the following resolutions:—

1. The sacred rights and liberties of parents and children are invaded and destroyed by any kind of compulsory State education, which separates religion from education, or which dictates what shall be the amount and kind of religious instruction which children shall receive during the period of their education.

2. We renew the repeated condemnations pronounced by ourselves and by the Church on all systems of mixed education; and we declare that the temporal and eternal interests of Christian youth demand above all things that the mind, heart, and character shall be trained and educated in Christian truths and principles.

3. While we heartily unite in the universal desire that all children shall be suitably educated, we maintain that the State cannot, without violation of the natural and divine law, compel parents to educate their children in a system which is opposed to their conscience and religion; and we declare that the Catholics of this country cannot accept for themselves any system of education which is divorced from their religion.

4. Inasmuch as in the year 1869 a scheme of education "universal, secular, compulsory, and free" in the hands of the State, was announced and recommended by parties and by persons of political notoriety, we feel bound in duty to declare that we cannot consent to accept such a scheme, or in any way to aid in substitnting a system which is foreign and fatal to Christianity, and to the traditional Christian education of the people of England. While, therefore, in accordance with the spirit and practice of the Catholic Church, we shall rejoice to see any mode found by which those who on account of poverty are unable to pay for the education of their children shall be assisted, we are bound to resist in every way a system which tends to the establishment of an intellectual despotism and to the destruction in the consciences of parents of the natural and Christian responsibility of educating their own children: believing that already in other countries the worst social and domestic results have followed from State monopolies in education and from this perversion of parental moral sense.

5. As the Legislature has made education compulsory upon certain, and those the poorer classes, we hold that it is bound to make proper provision to meet not only the conscientious and religious difficulty, but the poverty also of those classes who are severely affected by that compulsory law; and we demand as an act of justice, that parents who are known by school managers to be too poor to pay for the education of their children, and who are yet compelled by law to send their children to primary schools, shall, upon due proof, be provided with the means of obeying that legal compulsion, without on the one hand submitting them to that sense of humiliation which they have suffered of late, or on the other hand compelling them to use schools to which they conscientiously object.

6. We have abstained from entering into many details, but there is one so glaring in its inequality and injustice that we cannot refrain from entering our protest against it—namely, the use of two measures in appraising the value of work done, and of instruction given, by the payment of at least double the amount of public money in rates and grant for secular instruction given in Board schools, while for secular instruction of the same kind and degree given in Voluntary schools not half that amount is given from the public revenue. We protest against this injustice not in itself only, but much more because it threatens the extinction of the Voluntary and Christian schools of the country.

7. Finally, considering the intimate and inseparable connection which exists between education and religion, and the power which is assumed by the Legislature over the education of the people, the Bishops cannot confide in any candidate for a seat in Parliament who will not engage himself to do his utmost to protect liberty of conscience and to redress the present glaring inequalities by providing for the just maintenance and multiplication of Christian and Voluntary schools, as the growth of the people shall require, throughout the country.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE "DAWN OF CREATION."

The new number of the *Nineteenth Century* opens with an article by Mr. Gladstone, entitled "Dawn of Creation and of Worship." The article is partly a reply to criticisms made and views held by Dr. Réville, and partly a restatement of the writer's own beliefs. Dr. Réville recently published a book called *Prolégomènes de l'Histoire des Religions*, which has been reproduced in English, with an introduction by Professor Max Müller. In this work Dr. Réville denies an authoritative inspired character to the first book of the Pentateuch, and argues "that an appeal to the supernatural is *per se* inadmissible; that a Divine Revelation, containing the sublime doctrines of the purest inspiration, given to man at an age indefinitely remote, and in a state of 'absolute ignorance,' is 'infinitely hard' to imagine; that it is not favoured by analogy; and that it contradicts all that we know of prehistoric man." Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, confesses his faith in a Divine Revelation, defends the account of Creation given in Genesis, criticises severely, and with much learned reference to the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, the attempt to explain Olympian mythology by the theory of solar myths, and, in conclusion, animadverts on the theory of Darwinism, or evolution. He holds there is nothing in the criticisms of Dr. Réville but what rather tends to confirm than to impair the old-fashioned belief that there is a revelation in the Book of Genesis. He then analyses the story of Creation as told in the Book of Genesis, and says:—

"Looking largely at the latter portion of the narrative, which describes the creation of living organisms, there is a grand fourfold division, set forth in an orderly succession of times as follows:—On the fifth day—(1) the water population; (2) the air population; and, on the sixth day—(3) the land population of animals; (4) the land population consummated in man. This fourfold order is understood to have been so affirmed in our time by natural science, that it may be taken as a demonstrated conclusion and established fact. Then I ask, how came Moses—or, not to cavil on the word—how came the author of the first chapter of Genesis to know that order, to possess knowledge which natural scenice has only within the present century for the first time dug out of the bowels of the earth? It is surely impossible to avoid the conclusion, first, that either this writer was gifted with faculties passing all human experience, or else his knowledge was divine. So stands the plea for a revelation of truth from God, a plea only to be met by questioning its possibility—that is, as Dr. Salmon has observed with great force in a recent work, by suggesting that a Being able to make man is unable to communicate with the creature He has made."

Mr. Gladstone closes his essay with an eloquent passage on the theory of evolution. Nothing, he says, that has hitherto appeared can impair the

"Proof that in the Book, of which Genesis is the opening section, there is conveyed special knowledge to meet the special need everywhere so palpable in the state and history of our race. Far indeed am I from asserting that this precious gift, or that any process known to me, disposes of all the problems, either insoluble or unsolved, by which we are surrounded; of

> The burden and the mystery
> Of all this unintelligible world.

But I own my surprise not only at the fact, but at the manner in which, in this day, writers, whose name is legion, unimpeached in character, and abounding in talent, not only put away from them, cast into shadow or into the very gulf of negation itself, the conception of a Deity, an acting and a ruling Deity. Of this belief, which has satisfied the doubts, and wiped away the tears, and found guidance for the footsteps of so many a weary wanderer on earth, which among the best and greatest of our race has been so cherished by those who had it, and so longed and sought for by those who had it not, we might suppose that if at length we had discovered that it was in the light of truth untenable, that the accumulated testimony of man was worthless, and that his wisdom was but folly, yet at least the decencies of mourning would be vouchsafed to this irreparable loss. Instead of this, it is with a joy and exultation that might almost recall the frantic orgies of the Commune that this, at least at first sight, terrific and overwhelming calamity is accepted and and recorded as a gain. One recent, and in many ways respected, writer—a woman long wont to unship creed as sailors discharge excess of cargo in a storm, and passing at length into formal atheism—rejoices to find herself on the open, free, and 'breezy common of humanity.' Another, also a woman, and dealing only with the workings and manifestations of God, finds in the theory of a physical evolution as recently developed by Mr. Darwin, and received with extensive favour, both an emancipation from error and a novelty in kind. She rejoices to think that now at last Darwin 'shows life as an harmonious whole, and makes the future stride possible by the past advance.' Evolution, that is, physical evolution, which alone is in view, may be true (like the solar theory), may be delightful and wonderful, in its right place; but are we really to understand that varieties of animals brought about through domestication, the wasting of organs (for instance, the tails of men) by disuse, that natural selection and the survival of the fittest, all in the physical order, exhibit to us the great *arcanum* of creation, the sum and centre of life, so that mind and spirit are dethroned from their old supremacy, are no longer sovereign by right, but may find somewhere by charity a place assigned them, as appendages, perhaps only as excrescences, of the material creation?"

Mr. Gladstone then proceeds to contend that evolution in its highest form has not been a thing heretofore unknown to history, to philosophy, or to theology.

"I contend that it was before the mind of St. Paul when he taught that in the fulness of time God sent forth His Son, and of Eusebius, when he wrote *The Preparation for the Gospel*, and of Augustine when he composed *The City of God*; and beautiful and splendid as are the lessons taught by natural objects, they are—for Christendom, at least—indefinitely beneath the sublime unfolding of the great drama of human action, in which, through long ages, Greece was making ready a language and an intellectual type, and Rome a framework of order and an idea of law, such that in them were to be shaped and fashioned the destinies of a regenerated world. For those who believe that the old foundations are unshaken still, and that the fabric built upon them will look down for ages on the floating wreck of many a modern and boastful theory, it is difficult to see anything but infatuation in the destructive temperament which leads to the notion that to substitute a blind mechanism for the hand of God in the affairs of life is to enlarge the scope of remedial agency; that to dismiss the highest of all inspirations is to elevate the strain of human thought and life; and that each of us is to rejoice that our several units are to be disintegrated at death into 'countless millions of organisms;' for such, it seems, is the latest 'revelation' delivered from the fragile tripod of a modern Delphi. Assuredly on the minds of those who believe, or else on the minds of those who after this fashion disbelieve, there lies some deep judicial darkness, a darkness that may be felt. While disbelief in the eyes of faith is a sore calamity, this kind of disbelief, which renounces and repudiates with more than satisfaction what is brightest and best in the inheritance of man, is astounding, and might be deemed incredible. Nay, some will say, rather than accept the flimsy and hollow consolations which it makes bold to offer, might we not go back to solar adoration, or, with Goethe, to the hollows of Olympus?"

AUTUMN NOVELTIES IN DRESS.

One of the principal novelties of the season is the mode of trimming dresses by drawing threads out of the material and then making them into a pattern by means of a few stitches. This *punto tirato* work is of some antiquity, but it is possible that it may never before have been applied to the ornamentation of woollen fabrics. It has the merit of lightness, an advantage that is shared by very few modern trimmings. Two or three rows of this perforated work, as it is called, run round the edges of the tunic, which is further frayed out and the loosened strands made into a fringe by means of catching the upper portions of the woollen threads together and making a network from which the ends depend. In some of these fringes the new woolen beads are introduced with good effect. A black canvas, worn over a black plush skirt, is thus trimmed. The edges of the drapery are fringed out with wooden beads introduced into the trellis-work that serves as a heading for the fringe. The folds are caught up on the left side and held by a piece of plush, which, in its turn, is fastened down by two of the large and effective buttons that are in vogue. The bodice has a vest of the plush, which hooks down the front. Revers of the velvet, shaped like oblong tabs, are caught back upon the canvas with similar buttons. The dress meets at the waist below this vest, and is fastened with three or four more large buttons. A brown dress is made in somewhat similar style, except that the underskirt is of brocade, the raised plush leaves that form the design being outlined with small wooden beads. These add an additional shade of brown to those of the plush leaves and the dull silk of the ground. The drapery, composed of brown canvas, opens upon this skirt in a diagonal line at the left side, and is here edged with wooden beads of a rather larger size. A Zouave vest of the brocaded plush partly conceals the canvas bodice, and is edged all round with wooden beads much larger than those on the drapery of the skirt. The high collar of the dress is also edged with these beads. There is a marvellous run upon them, both for dinner gowns and walking dresses, and it is said that the man who "invented" them is making an enormous fortune.

We are to have epaulettes again this season. Redfern is applying them to coats trimmed with fur, a small roll of the latter marking the seam of the arm-hole. Beaver, otter, and silver fox are the favourite furs of the season, in their natural tints. A short coat of dark green cloth is trimmed with a broad band of otter down the straight front. Green cords are looped across the fur in military fashion. The very high collar, as well as the cuffs that trim the sleeves, is also of otter. Another jacket, also short, is made of stone-coloured cloth, and is cut quite tight to the figure. A large revers of otter begins in a point just below the waist and thence ascends, gradually widening, towards the left shoulder. The collar and cuffs are otter. Beaver, undyed sealskin, and astrakhan are also adapted in the same way to the trimming of short coats. The longer ones are occasionally bound with a band of fur. One of these, in dark red cloth of a deep, rich shade, is bound with otter down the fronts. The high collar and the epaulettes, as well as unusually deep cuffs, are also of the fur. The fulness at the back is arranged in many flat box-pleats, two of which are turned outwards and bound with otter. Small pads of fur, shaped like birds' wings, are mixed with trimmings, so as to bring the headgear into harmony with the coat. The soft, greyish brown tones of otter and beaver mingle readily with the autumnal tones now so much used in bonnet trimmings; and indeed in walking-dresses as well. Orange has found much favour this autumn—a natural sequence, perhaps, of the popularity of yellow all through the summer. A long coat of golden brown cloth is trimmed with collar, cuffs, and pockets of orange plush. The shade of the latter is not aggressive, having a dash of brown in it which subdues it. A grey cloth dress is trimmed with orange velvet; the waistcoat, under part of sleeves, collar, and one broad panel on the skirt, being of this material and colour. A bright shade of ruby is also much affected. It is adapted in velvet or plush to the trimming of woollen costumes in navy blue, grey, and almond colour. Bright tints can be used in this way in velvet or plush, which would be impossible in silk or satin. The softness of the pile robs the dye of any suspicion of hardness, and serves to bring it into harmony with even the colder tones of grey and the greyish blues of dark tints.

Weddings are always in season, and the description of an unusually beautiful and original bridal dress may possibly be of use to some puzzled bride elect who cannot decide upon her marriage gown. The bodice and train are, in this instance, made of the finest silver brocade, a very rich fabric in which the leaves composing the design are veined and outlined with a glittering thread of finest twisted silver. The front of the skirt is made of white satin, over which is draped in straight folds some very soft-falling ivory lace. It is gathered into the waist-band so that it falls in lines that would enchant an artist almost to the feet of the wearer. Here it is caught together in small clusters of folds. The whole of this lace is irradiated with the gleam of countless little tassels formed of silvery white beads, their weight aiding the beauty of the folds. The front of the bodice is trimmed with similar lace, illuminated with crystal light from innumerable pendant beads. The folds are held in at the waist by a slender strap of white satin and a dainty little bow of the same material. In lieu of tucker or frill of lace at the neck, a plain fold of white satin is arranged so as to show a narrow rim above the collar of brocade, and is finished off with another of the marvellous little bows, which look as though fairy fingers must have tied them. There is something of the dainty finish of a flower about them. The wreath to be worn with this lovely gown is to have oranges as well as their blossoms appearing among the green and glossy leaves. A spray of similar flowers and fruit ornaments one side of the dress. The "going away" gown is well suited to the season both in fabric and colour, being composed of velvet in the deep brownish-red of the wallflower. There is a mixture of soft faille with the velvet. The sleeves are new, being made with a pointed piece of the velvet coming down from the shoulder on the outer side of the arms. A tucker of salmon-coloured watered silk finishes off the neck, and a smaller tucker of the same runs round the inner side of the sleeves at the wrist, ending in a miniature bow. The jacket is entirely composed of wallflower velvet, trimmed with very dark marten fur, the rich brown tones of which go admirably with that of the velvet. The bridesmaid's dresses are equally comfortable, consisting of plush in a beautiful shade of poplar green. In chill October the mornings are apt to be dank and dreary, and bridesmaids have an uncomfortable aspect when arrayed in light-tinted muslins or veiling. Plush looks even warmer than it is, and has the advantage of being a very becoming texture if the shade of colour be carefully selected to suit the complexion. Very few girls look well when they are cold. Is there not a legend to the effect that a British maiden of old, expecting the visit of the young noble whom her parents had chosen to be her husband, and wishing to look her best, had thought to improve her figure by throwing aside a warm and doubtless thick under-bodice? But the result ran counter to her intentions and hopes. She looked so blue and cold, and the expression of her countenance was so affected by chill of her frame, that the gentleman would not look at her, but fell immediately in love with her sister, cheerful and comfortable in her warm under-coat of thick cloth. There is here a moral which some of our modern maidens might lay to heart. The self-sacrifices of vanity do not always please those for whom they are made, and do but return in a wave of bitterness upon the one who has offered them.—*Daily News.*

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. C. J. Abraham, to Vicarage of All Saints', Shrewsbury. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield.
Rev. H. W. H. Bircham, to Vicarage of Gildersome, Leeds.
Rev. J. H. Bleasdell, to Vicarage of Bellerby, Bedale.
Rev. C. J. Buckmaster, Curate of All Saints', Wigan, to Vicarage of All Saints', Hindley. Patron, the Rector of Wigan.
Rev. O. Dobree, Vicar of Goldenhill, to be Prebendary of Hansiacre in Lichfield Cathedral.
Rev. G. S. Flack, late Rector of Tooting, to Rectory of Berrington. Patron, Lord Berwick.
Rev. O. A. Garwood, to Vicarage of Coates, in plurality. Patron, Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart.
Rev. C. E. T. Griffith, to be Perpetual Curate of Blaenavon. Patrons, the Blaenavon Company.
Rev. W. Hook, to Rectory of Stoke Pero.
Rev. R. J. Knight, Vicar of All Saints', Derby, to be Honorary Canon of Southwell Cathedral.
Rev. F. J. Odell, to be Chaplain to the *Rover*.
Rev. A. Olivier, Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Derby, to be Honorary Canon of Southwell Cathedral.
Rev. R. Procter, to Vicarage of Longhirst, Northumberland.
Rev. E. Staley, to Vicarage of St. Hilda, Leeds.
Rev. J. P. Stephenson, Curate of Hartley Wintney, to Rectory of Nately Scures, Basingstoke. Patron, the Hon. Mrs. Pigott-Curleton.
Rev. A. Tollemache, to be Curate-in-Charge of St. Martin's Mission, Burdett-road.
Rev. D. Wilks, to Rectory of Pilgwenlly. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff.
Rev. R. W. Williams, late Incumbent of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Auchindoir Rhynie, Aberdeenshire, to be Curate-in-Sole-Charge of Collingtree, Northampton.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—Revs. J. H. E. Bailey and E. H. Molesworth, to St. James's, Norlands; C. Benson, to St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate; E. E. Dandridge, to St. John-the-Evangelist, Hammersmith; J. C. Davidson, to Teddington; J. J. Davies, to Uxbridge; J. Downe, to St. Michael's, Shoreditch; W. J. Hocking, to St. Mary's, Hornsey; G. G. Lane, to St. John's, Hammersmith; E. B. Layard, to St. Augustine's, Kilburn; S. Mackey, to St. Thomas's, Arbour-square; W. Mainprice, to St. Dunstan's, Stepney; R. Mease, to St. Mark's, Regent's-park; W. E. Plater, to Holy Trinity, Brompton; E. J. Parker, to St. James's, Clerkenwell; D. Radford, to St. Barnabas's, Kentish-town; and A. R. Wilson, to St. Peter's, Eaton-square.

LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE.—Rev. Sydney Farrar Whitehead, to Hayton.

LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF CHESTER.—Rev. David Saunders Bowen, to St. Thomas's, Hyde.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD.—Revs. John Charles Adams, B.A., to Acton Scott; Noel Lucas, B.A., to Madley-with-Tibberton; John Cruttenden Mace, to Knighton; Frederick George Nott, M.A., to St. John Baptist, Hereford.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.—Revs. William Coleman, to Colwich; M. W. M. Dunn, M.A., to Stoke-on-Trent; Henry Jones, to Christ Church, Burton; S. W. Jones, M.A., to St. Mary's, Stafford; R. Simpson, to Chesterton; Edwin C. Spink, to Darlaston.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF RIPON.—Revs. Richard Ashcroft, M.A., to Lightcliffe, Halifax; Joseph Baker, to Wortley, Leeds; Richard George Parker Bullock, B.A., to St. Martin's, Potternewton, Leeds; John Spark Charlton, B.A., to Alverthorpe, Wakefield; David Morgan Evans, to All Saints', Dewsbury; Herbert Johnson, M.A., to All Souls', Leeds; George Alexander Montgomery, to St. Michael's, Westgate-common, Wakefield; George Pattison, M.A., to Wensley, Bedale; William Henry Simonds, B.A., to Idle, Leeds.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF NEWCASTLE.—Revs. John Clarke Hanson, LL.B., to Morpeth; Watkin Ebenezer Jones Powell, to Walker.

OBITUARY.

Oct. 23, at South Stoke, the Rev. Anthony F. Thompson, B.A. Oxon, for many years Chaplain of Avranches, France.
Oct. 25, the Rev. William Eade, Rector of Wolviston.
Oct. 26, at Hoggeston Rectory, the Rev. Charles Henry Hole, M.A., late Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford.
Oct. 28, at The Vicarage, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, the Rev. Canon William Henry Rich Jones, aged 68.
Oct. 29, at Fonthill Rectory, the Rev. William Coxe, Radcliffe.
Oct. 29, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, the Rev. Mordaunt Barnard, formerly Vicar of Amwell, Herts, and Rector of Little Bardfield, Essex, subsequently Rector of Preston Bagot, Warwickshire, in the 90th year of his age.
Nov. 1, at Ilston Rectory, near Swansea, the Rev. Stirling Westhrop, aged 55.
Nov. 2, at The Vicarage, Upper Ottery, the Rev. George Lowe, Vicar of the parish.
Nov. 3, at East Worlington Rectory, the Rev. Walter Meddon Bruton, B.C.L., St. Peter's College, Cambs., for thirty-eight years Rector of W. and E. Worlington, North Devon, aged 65.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

Convocation of Canterbury has been further prorogued until the 7th day of December next.

Lord Dartmouth has given a donation of £500 towards the Wakefield Bishopric Fund.

The Bishop of Salisbury was enthroned in his Cathedral on Wednesday with the most imposing ceremonial, in which about 300 clergy took part. His Lordship had previously paid a visit to the Council-house, where he was received by the Mayor, who introduced to him the members of the Corporation, the local magistrates, the Mayor of Dorchester, and one of the members of Parliament for Salisbury. The ceremony in the Cathedral was witnessed by some thousands of persons.

The late Bishop of Ely has left the bulk of his fortune to the Ely Theological College. It was founded by him in 1879, and enlarged in 1884, and during his lifetime the late Bishop contributed £10,000 towards the Institution.

The Right Rev. Bishop Anderson, D.D., expired at his residence, The Parsonage, Victoria-square, Clifton, Bristol, on Thursday morning, at the age of 71. The deceased prelate was the eldest son of the late Captain Archibald Anderson, E.I.C.S., of Stirlingshire. He was educated first at the Edinburgh Academy, and subsequently graduated in 1836 at Exeter College, Oxford. He was formerly Vice-Principal of St. Bees Theological College, Cumberland, and afterwards incumbent of All Saints', Derby, which appointment he held at the time of his nomination as first Bishop of Rupert's Land, in 1849, by the Earl of Derby, who was then Colonial Secretary. Bishop Anderson, on resigning the See of Rupert's Land in 1864, was nominated by the Simeon Trustees to the living of Clifton, which he held up till 1881, and then resigned on account of ill-health. Bishop Anderson was also appointed Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1866. He married, in 1840, Ellen, daughter of Mr. James Marsden, of Liverpool, by whom he leaves three sons living—Major Anderson, R.A., at present in India; the Rev. David Anderson, vicar of Holy Trinity, Twickenham; and Mr. Herbert Anderson, at present in Ceylon. As a Churchman the late Bishop was of the Evangelical School.

The living of Upper Ottery, near Honiton, Devon, of the value of £392 a-year, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. George Lowe, who had held the same for the period of forty-four years.

The death is announced, in his sixty-eighth year, of the Rev. W. H. Rich Jones, Canon of Salisbury, and vicar of Bradford-on-Avon. The rev. gentleman, who was brother of the present Precentor of Westminster Abbey (Rev. S. Flood Jones), was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, was ordained deacon in 1841, and priest 1842, and after holding the curacies of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, he was appointed to the vicarage of St. James's, Shoreditch, which he held till 1851, when he was preferred to the above living. He was well known as an author, especially on subjects connected with archæology, and some years ago the late Sir G. Jessel appointed him as one of the editors of the Rolls' Office.

The preachers appointed for the present month at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, are as follows:—8th, morning, Rev. Edwin Price, Minor Canon of Westminster Abbey; evening, Rev. W. P. Pearce, late preacher in Melbourne Cathedral; 15th, morning, Rev. Edwin Price; evening, Rev. P. W. Wyatt, Vicar of St. Philip's, Regent-street; 22nd, morning, Rev. Henry White; evening, Rev. Edwin Price; 29th, morning, Rev. W. P. Pearce; evening, Rev. Edwin Price.

A meeting of the Ladies' Home Mission Association of the Additional Curates Society was held on Monday, by invitation of the Lady Mayoress, at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor, M.P., occupied the chair. Papers were read by Mrs. Temple and Mrs. Storrs, followed by speeches from the Bishop of Bedford and the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr-Glyn. The vote of thanks was moved by the Bishop of Colchester, and seconded by the Rev. Ernest Hilliard. The president, Mrs. Temple, and the vice-presidents, the Lady Mayoress and Mrs. Walsham How, will be very glad to hear from any ladies who will co-operate with them in this cause.

The church of St. Michael and All Angels', Walthamstow, the second church to be completed of the seven projected by the Bishop of St. Albans' East London Fund, will (D.V.) be consecrated on the 18th instant. The church, schools (already completed), and site will have cost nearly £10,500, contributed by the diocese fund, Mr. Richard Foster, and others. But there is still one great need—viz., of communion plate. That used hitherto will be kept in the small church of St. James, where the loving labours of the vicar-designate, the Rev. Edmund Ibbotson, had succeeded in gathering 270 communicants last Easter Day. It is a poor parish of 6,000 souls, chiefly clerks and artisans.

On Monday a meeting, called by the Mayor of Manchester, in concert with Dean Oakley, Archdeacon Anson, and others, was held at the Townhall for the purpose of considering the best form of memorial to the late Bishop Fraser. A resolution, moved by his worship and seconded by the Dean, was unanimously adopted expressing a deep sorrow for the sudden death of the Bishop, and stating that "in order to give expression to the affection and gratitude felt towards him, and of the sense entertained of the noble, intellectual, and moral qualities and generosity by which he was distinguished, it is desirable that a suitable memorial statue of the late Bishop of Manchester, to be placed in some conspicuous position in this city, be in the first instance provided, and that the further application of the fund remaining after answering that object be dealt with by a future meeting, on the recommendation of the executive committee to be now appointed." It was further resolved to open a subscription, to which persons of all religious denominations should be invited to contribute; and an influential committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting.

We regret to hear of the death of the Rev. Sir William Palmer, whose name was once amongst the most prominent in the Oxford Movement, and to whom the Church is indebted for several works of great and permanent value. He graduated at Dublin in 1824, was incorporated B.A. at Magdalen Hall in 1828, and transferred to Worcester in 1831. Hence he was familiarly known as "Palmer of Worcester," to distinguish him from the brother of Lord Selborne, who was called "Palmer of Magdalen." He was Vicar of Monkton-Wyld 1846-69, and Prebendary of Salisbury 1849-58. In 1846 he was appointed vicar of Whitchurch-Canonicorum with Chideock, Marshwood, and Stanton St. Gabriel.

The somewhat sudden death, on Monday, the 26th ult., of the Rev. C. N. Hole has caused much regret in his parish of Hoggeston, near Winslow, Bucks. Mr. Hole was Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, by which he was presented to Hoggeston in the year 1873, subsiding, like so many College Fellows, resignedly into a country life, after giving proof by his *Greek Primer* and in other ways of undoubted scholarship of no mean order. He had effected a very successful restoration of Hoggeston Church when the slight illness which developed into erysipelas in the head removed him with such melancholy suddenness from his family and people, at the age of fifty-one. Mr. Hole was connected with the well-known Devonshire family of that name, and has left a young family. He graduated in 1857, and was ordained by the Bishop of Oxford in 1863. There were many clergy at his funeral, the Rural Dean officiating.

At Cambridge the Rev. Charles Anthony Swainson, D.D., Master of Christ's College, on Tuesday was elected Vice-Chancellor of the University for the year commencing Jan. 10. Dr. Swainson, who graduated at Trinity College Sixth Wrangler in 1841 is also Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity.

A successful mission has just come to a close at Newchurch, Isle of Wight, where it was conducted by the Rev. F. W. Dodd, one of the staff of the Church of England Parochial Mission Fund. Newchurch itself is a small village, but the parish is very large and embraces many large hamlets—beside another village with church—four miles distant. The problem which the vicar (the Rev. A. C. Dicker) had to solve was how to get the people together from the surrounding hamlets, and for that purpose a service of waggons was organised. At the concluding service the church was crammed with working men and women, the greater part of whom stayed for the after-meeting.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York have issued a circular to the parochial clergy of both provinces, in which they express anxiety that the season for general intercession for missions having been finally agreed upon with all the Churches of the Anglican Communion should be observed as widely and earnestly as possible. The document says:—"It would be much to be lamented if the changes of the date, which were thought advisable, should be found to have produced any langour as to its united observance. The day now recommended in preference to others is the eve of St. Andrew's Day, not being a Sunday. In this year it is Advent Sunday. Much of the spirit and force of the observance depends upon the sense of unity which the special day and its services awaken. We accordingly recommend that Saturday, November 28, should be kept with special services as heretofore, in a still more united and general manner than was possible while the date was still under consideration. Should the Saturday be an inconvenient day in some parishes, we hope that Friday, the 27th, may be observed there. But we would point out that, in order to give fullest opportunities, the fortnight from the Sunday before Advent to the second Sunday has been noted as suitable for the use of the service. The aspect of missionary work is everywhere cheering. Hindrances daily lessen, and much progress has been made everywhere in spite of them. Every step of mission progress is now felt, even by cold witnesses, to be a step in civilisation. We ought to pray for unitedness in the spirit with which all the work is done, and for fresh gifts of zeal and wisdom. The right development of native Churches grows every year a greater and more pressing question; the maintenance of the primitive Churches of the East, whose very existence is imperilled by lack of education and independence; the keeping pace with the vast outspread of our own populations over new lands; and our relations with the great cultivated races of the old world, as well as our influence over uncivilised and semi-barbarous tribes, are all matters of fresh and increasing interest—matters in which we need the fullest Divine guidance as well as willingness and zeal."

THE COURT.

Divine service was conducted at the Castle on Sunday, in the presence of the Queen, the Royal family, and the Royal household, by the Rev. W. W. Tulloch, B.D., of Maxwell Parish, Glasgow. The Queen and Royal family visited Princess Frederica at Abergeldie Mains in the afternoon. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Colonel Teesdale, the Rev. Archibald Campbell, and the Rev. W. Tulloch dined with the Queen and Royal family.

According to present arrangements, the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, will arrive at Windsor Castle from the North on Tuesday, the 18th inst.

On Friday morning, the 30th ult., the Princess of Wales, accompanied by her three daughters—Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud—and attended by Mr. Francis Knollys, C.B., and Miss Knollys, arrived at Charing-cross from Paris. The Royal party at once drove to Marlborough House.

On Sunday afternoon the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, and the Princesses Louise and Victoria were present at Divine service at All Saints', Margaret-street.

The Prince of Wales has promised to visit the Birmingham Dog Show on the 28th, after leaving the Cattle Show. It is to be held in Curzon Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein opened a bazaar on Thursday at the Albert Institute, Windsor, in aid of the church rooms and national schools.

The municipal elections on Monday resulted in the winning of seventy-one seats by the Conservatives and fifty-four by the Liberals.

The Parliamentary candidates in the West of England have been questioned with special reference to Disestablishment by the Rural Dean of the Three Towns. The Conservative candidates answer that they will vote against everything tending to Disestablishment. Mr. P. Stewart Macliver declines to give any pledge, as he regards the question as being outside the scope of the coming Parliament. Lord Ebrington says he shall resist Disestablishment until the Church proves unable or unwilling to reform itself. The Liberal candidates for Devonport state that they favour religious equality and the removal of the Bishops from the House of Lords.

The decoration of the Royal Red Cross was on Wednesday morning conferred by command of the Queen on Miss R. M. Burleigh, one of the nursing sisters at Fort Pitt Hospital, Chatham, in recognition of her devotion to duty in the care of the sick and wounded troops in Egypt. The presentation was made by Major-General the Hon. R. Monck, commanding the district, in the presence of a number of the officers of the garrison.

Earl Fitzwilliam has decided to alllow all his tenants holding twenty acres of land and upwards an abatement of half the year's rent, which will shortly be payable.

The numerous collection of old English pottery, lent by Lady Charlotte Schreiber to the Department of Art, is now in course of arrangement at the South Kensington Museum, and will shortly be opened to public view. It is an aggregate of extreme interest, variety, and value, especially attractive to the readers of Mr. Solon's book on the subject.

The decision of the revising barristers as to the undergraduate vote has been upheld by the High Court.

On Saturday the Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princess Louise of Wales and Prince Albert Victor, paid a visit to Whitechapel for the purpose of opening the new Working Lads' Institute. In the vicinity of the institution a good deal of bunting was displayed, and the illustrious visitors were received with much enthusiasm. The Princess of Wales declared the building open, and the Prince acknowledged a vote of thanks. The institute, which is estimated to accommodate 1,130 members, will cost, when completed, £12,000, only half of which has yet been subscribed.

A banquet was on Saturday, in Fishmongers' Hall, held in honour of Mr. Edward Birkbeck, M.P., and a service of silver plate presented him by the Prince of Wales, who presided. There were present, beside the Prime Warden, the Lord Mayor, and many civic officials, Prince Albert Victor, and a distinguished company. The Prince, in proposing the toast of the evening, stated that the testimonial came from 2,500 fishermen and boatowners, who wished thereby to express their sense not only of the admirable way in which he had discharged his duties as member of Parliament, but also of the manner in which he had laboured in many ways for the good of the country.

The Duke of Abercorn died on Saturday night, at half-past nine o'clock. The Queen had frequently telegraphed to the Duchess messages of condolence, and asking to be informed of every change. The Prince of Wales also telegraphed several times on Saturday evening to the same effect. Lord Claud John Hamilton arrived on Saturday night, and all the family were at Baron's Court except Lady Lichfield, who, in reply to a message announcing the relapse, replied that she was unable through illness to cross the Channel. The late Duke of Abercorn was born on the 21st of January, 1811. His Grace succeeded his grandfather as Marquis of Hamilton in 1818, and married, on the 25th October, 1832, Lady Jane Russell, second daughter of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, by whom he has had seven children. His Grace, who held the office of Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, was, on the accession to power of the Earl of Derby's Administration in 1866, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which office he retained till 1868, when he was created Duke of Abercorn. On the return of the Conservatives to power he was again appointed, in February, 1874, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. His Grace was served heir male of the body of the first Duke of Chatelherault, January 13, 1862, and as such heir male of the first Duke claims the original title of Duke of Chatelherault of 1549. He was Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of county Donegal, colonel of the Donegal Militia, and major-general of the Royal Archers.

The funeral of the late Duke of Abercorn took place on Thursday morning in the churchyard at Baron's Court, the officiating clergymen being the Bishop of Derry, the Dean of Raphoe, and Rev. W. H. Winn, the incumbent. The coffin of oak was borne from Baron's Court on an open bier drawn by four fine black horses. The labourers on the estate preceded the body, and then came the family and relatives of the late Duke, various deputations, the Derry Corporation, the Donegal Militia, the Royal Irish Constabulary, and a very large number of the tenantry.

In consequence of so many applications having been made to the Lord Chancellor for postponement of the hearing of House of Lords appeals, on the ground that many of the leading counsel retained to appear in them were absent on their electioneering campaigns, his Lordship has decided that the hearing of these appeals (which was to have commenced on Tuesday next) shall be adjourned until after the General Election. It is anticipated that the 1st of December will be about the date when these appeals will be commenced.

Major Carey Borrer, of the 60th Rifles, and late adjutant of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers, has been appointed secretary of the St. Stephen's Club, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. E. H. Legge, who retires on being made Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

By order of the trustees of the British Museum, a photograph has been taken of the original deed of mortgage by William Shakespeare and others to Henry Walker, of London, vintner, of a dwelling-house in Blackfriars, dated the 11th of March, 1612-13, with autograph signature of the poet. Accompanying the deed is a letter of Albany Wallis to David Garrick, stating that the document has been found among the title-deeds of an estate at Blackfriars, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, of Oxford, who presented it to Garrick, April 18, 1768.

Lord Hobhouse has addressed a letter to Professor Beesly, candidate for the Abbey Division of Westminster, on the question of Disestablishment. He thinks that the Church, with its many defects, is a vigorous institution, doing a great deal of good work throughout the country; and he will be opposed to its destruction unless and until a much stronger case can be made out for it than now exists. His Lordship refers to Mr. Gladstone's last letter on the subject, and adds to it the following points:—

"It is impossible for any practical or reasonable men to suppose that in the coming Parliament any large reform will be carried, or even attempted, other than the important list on which the Liberal party are at one. Supposing them all (by some miracle) carried, how will the Church be weakened? It will, in fact, be strengthened, as every existing institution is, by the removal of discontent. On the other hand, supposing reforms to be stopped, as they will be by the success of the Tory party, and that the success is traced to the influence of the Church, the cry of "The Church in danger" will then be met by the cry of "The Church stops the way," and other Church Liberals will have to reconsider their position, and to decide whether they will prefer a single institution, however good, to all the other elements of national welfare. That is why I say, to defeat the Liberal party by Church influences will not strengthen but weaken the Church."

The Speaker, replying to inquiries by the Rev. J. Richardson, of Warwick, respecting "Disestablishment and free education following," agrees as to the impolicy of raising the Disestablishment question now, but adds that his opposition to the disestablishment and disendowment of the Established Church is grounded upon principle, and is independent of the particular circumstances of the time at which the opponents of the Establishment may attempt to raise the question. Respecting free education, whilst desirous of relieving the poor of any hardship, he could not acquiesce in abolishing fees in Elementary schools, unless security is taken for preserving the efficiency of Voluntary schools.

The Automatic Musical Instruments of Messrs. George Whight and Co., 143, Holborn Bars, have been awarded a medal at the Inventions Exhibition for the ingenious mechanism applied to them. The Æolian organ, when played by a skilled musician, in combination with the automatic part, performs the most charming and intricate duets, hitherto quite unattainable, whilst a person totally unacquainted with music can by means of the pedals so operate on the automatic part as to produce any kind of music, from the simple Sunday-school hymn to the most elaborate opera.

A meeting of the members of the University of London was held on Tuesday at the University in Burlington-gardens, under the presidency of Mr. John F. Wood, the chairman of Convocation, to consider a proposed scheme for the establishment of a teaching University for London. Lord Justice Fry, who had on a previous occasion fully explained the scheme, moved that it be received, and alluded to the work of a sub-committee which had been appointed to draw up a report, and this committee had resolved in favour of a plan having the following objects:—1. The organisation of University teaching in and for London, in the form of a teaching University, with faculties of arts, science, medicine, and law. 2. The association of University examination with University teaching, and direction of both by the same authorities. 3. The conferring of a substantive voice in the government of the University upon those engaged in the work of University teaching and examination. 4. Existing institutions in London of University rank not to be abolished or ignored, but to be taken as the bases or component parts of the University, and either partially or completely incorporated, with the minimum of internal change. 5. An alliance to be established between the University and the professional corporations, the Council of Legal Education as representing the Inns of Court, and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons of London. After a long discussion an amendment was proposed that the following words be added—"And that the House now consider what amendments, if any, be made in the said scheme, and that such amendments, if any, be by way of instruction to a committee for revision." The result of the discussion was that the debate was adjourned.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending Oct. 31 was—medical 855, surgical 401; total 1,256, of which 418 were new cases.

"laden with the scent of flowers,
And breath of odorous spring."

SPINNER'S TEA.—A company of merchants are now selling through Spinner & Co. the choicest teas that come from India and China in packets only. Prices 1s. 8d., 2s., 2s. 4d., and 2s. 8d. a pound. These are the perfection of teas, and will please the most fastidious.—Agents wanted in every town and village. For terms, apply to Spinner & Co., 60, Strand, London.—SPINNER & CO., London and Liverpool.

MESSRS. FRY AND SONS are daily receiving numerous testimonials from the medical profession speaking in high terms of their Pure Concentrated Soluble Cocoa. Sir Charles Cameron, M.D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, says:—"I have formed a high opinion of its value. It is especially adapted to those whose digestive organs are weak, and I strongly recommend it as a substitute for tea." Ask your grocer for a sample of this delicious Cocoa.

CAUTION.—WATER FILTRATION.—The public are cautioned, before purchasing Filters, to see that what they buy are really water purifiers, and not mere strainers, which latter, although rendering water bright, do not remove the organic and mineral impurities. In the instructions to the local boards of health by order of the Privy Council it has been distinctly stated that the old sponge filters are of no avail for purifying water. These filters are constantly advertised as a new patent, whereas the ONLY FILTERS, containing nothing but the purest ANIMAL CHARCOAL, are those supplied by the LONDON AND GENERAL WATER-PURIFYING COMPANY (Limited), 157, Strand (four doors from Somerset House), W.C.—Read, 'Water: its Impurities and Purification." Price 6d.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 22, at Bishop's College Lodge, Lennoxville, Canada, the wife of the Rev. THOMAS ADAMS, Principal of the College, of a son.

Oct. 23, at The Palace, Ripon, the wife of the Bishop of RIPON, of a daughter.

Oct. 28, at Caversham-rise, Reading, the wife of the Rev. GUILLEBAUD F. L. DAVIS, of a daughter.

Oct. 29, at 12, Weymouth-street, W., the wife of the Rev. G. W. H. KNIGHT BRUCE, St. Andrew's, Bethnal-green, of a son.

Oct. 30, at the residence of her father, Barnard House, Bath, the wife of the Rev. E. J. HESSLEY, of a daughter.

Nov. 1, at Rood Ashton, Trowbridge, the Lady DOREEN LONG, of a daughter.

Nov. 2, at Normanton Park, the Lady AVELAND, of a son.

Nov. 2, at 22, Grosvenor-square, W., Lady MARY GOODWIN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 27, at the parish church, Eastbourne, CHARLES HENRY WRAY, East Yorkshire Regiment, third son of the late Rev. AUGUSTUS MAUNSELL, Rector of Coolbanagher and Canon of Kildare, to AMY CHARLOTTE, eldest surviving daughter of GEORGE MATTHEY, F.R.S., of Chevne House, Chelsea Embankment, and Rose Mount, Eastbourne.

Oct. 28, at St. James's Church, Dover, Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES H. W. TYNDALE, 2nd W.I. Regiment, to LAURA ELIZABETH NEVILLE, second daughter of the Rev. J. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Consular Chaplain at Smyrna, and of 22, Victoria-park, Dover.

Oct. 29 at St. John the Evangelist's, East Dulwich, the Rev. JOHN USHER GLANVILLE, M.A. Oxon, Chaplain to the Sisters of Bethany, Bournemouth, to AMY, daughter of ALFRED BIRT, of St. Albans House, East Dulwich.

Oct. 29, at St. George's, Hanover-square, JOHN CHARLES GOLDSMITH, of King Edward-road, South Hackney, to JULIA, widow of the Rev. H. KNIGHT EATON, and daughter of the late Captain George Gorley Mason, of Masonbrook Hall, Ireland.

Oct. 30, at Ealing Congregational Church, the Rev. W. C. PRESTON, of Gunnersbury, to CATHERINE, daughter of WILLIAM MONNERY, of Gunnersbury.

Oct. 31, at the parish church of St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, the Rev. HENRY HOWARD LETCHWORTH, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Southampton, to MARY GEORGINA, elder daughter of the late Lieutenant John Strettell, R.N., and widow of FREDERICK FORTEATH SMART.

Nov. 2, at Christ Church, North Brixton, the Rev. EDWIN SIDNEY SAVAGE, second son of William Savage, of Woodford, Essex, to JANE BLACK MACEWAN, eldest daughter of the Rev. David MacEwan, D.D., London.

Nov. 3, at Cringleford, Norwich, the Rev. ROBERT HAKE, Vicar of Aylsham, Norfolk, to LOUISA ELEANOR, third daughter of the late Rev. J. A. PARTRIDGE, M.A., Rector of Baconsthorpe, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

Sept. 8, suddenly, at Bombay, GEORGE ARCHIBALD, second son of the late Rev. JAMES STEWART CRANMER, D.D.

Oct. 13, at the residence of her sister, Toronto, Canada, ISABELLA, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. P. HETHERINGTON.

Oct. 20, at Acton-place, Suffolk, General EDWARD DARVALL, in his 80th year.

Oct. 27, at Clifton, RENN, younger son of the Rev. JOHN HAMPDEN, B.A., Rector of Hinton Martell, Dorset, aged 65.

Oct. 29, at Hampden, Bucks, AUGUSTUS EDWARD HOBART HAMPDEN, sixth Earl of Buckinghamshire, in his 92nd year.

Oct. 29, at The Rock, South Brent, Admiral Sir A. L. KUPER, G.C.B., aged 76.

Oct. 29, at Barton-under-Needwood, JANE AGNES, widow of the late RICHARD FOWLER-BUTLER, Esq., of Pendeford Hall and Barton Hall, Staffordshire.

Oct. 31, at 56, Montagu-square, W., LYDIA MARY, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Sir JOSEPH NIAS, K.C.B., aged 27.

Nov. 1, at 76, Marlborough-road, Upper Holloway, ANN, widow of the late Rev. JAMES LAYTON BROWN, B.A. Oxon, Vicar of Holbeck, near Leeds.

Nov. 2, at Langport Vicarage, CECIL COLVIN, son of the Rev. ALEXANDER COLVIN AINSLIE, Vicar of Langport, Prebendary of Wells, aged 18.

LATEST NEWS.

Paris, Nov. 6.

A telegram received here from Belgrade of to-day's date states that King Milan declared to the French Minister that Servia would not be satisfied with the re-establishment of the *status quo ante* unless obtaining a guarantee against the recurrence of events like the recently proclaimed Bulgarian union.

The Minister of War has received two telegrams from General de Courcy relative to the operations of the French troops in the Delta. They contain the following intelligence:—"Several columns are operating on a combined plan in order to clear the whole territory of the rebel bands, which are numerous but badly armed. The enemy has suffered heavily in various engagements, while our losses have been slight. Unfortunately the cholera carries off five or six men daily. The capture of Than Moi caused a number of rebel leaders, including the General-in-chief Thuyet, to fall into our hands. In short, our columns are executing real gendarmerie work against the bands formed by Thuyet's agents."

Constantinople, Nov. 5.

In his speech at the opening of the Conference to-day, Said Pasha expressed the hope that an arrangement respecting the Eastern Roumelian question would be arrived at with the concurrence of the Powers. After the sitting the Turkish Plenipotentiary visited the Grand Vizier in order to acquaint him with the day's proceedings.

Rome, Nov. 6.

Monsignor de Rende, Papal Nuncio at Paris, has been summoned to Rome in order to receive verbal instructions from the Pope regarding the conduct of the French clergy in view of the new policy to be adopted by the French Government towards the Church. Diplomatic relations between France and the Holy See continue to be maintained for the present.

Vryburg, Nov. 5.

Sir Hercules Robinson has arrived here, and met with a courteous reception. Last night, however, the British flags were removed from the public buildings, and the triumphal arch which had been erected in his Excellency's honour was pulled down. Party feeling is running high in the town.

Madrid, Nov. 6.

The Spanish Government has informed the British Government that orders have been telegraphed to Havana to raise the embargo placed upon the British Consultate-General there by the Havana Customs House authorities.

Vienna, Nov. 6.

According to information which has been received here to-day, the Bulgarians are concentrating a number of vessels and troops in the neighbourhood of Widdin, with the intention of attacking Belgrade by way of the Danube should hostilities be declared.

Telegrams to-day from Nisch report that the conspiracy which has just been discovered there was one directed against the life of the King. The whole plans of the conspirators have now been laid bare and numerous arrests have been made. The prime mover in the affair appears to have been one Vliajevic. The whole affair appears to have produced intense excitement in Servia.

We wish to call the attention of those of our readers who are non-resident Members of Convocation of the University of Oxford to an important contest which is to take place in that House at Oxford on Thursday, November 26th, at 2 p.m., for the Professorship of Poetry. There have been rumours that Mr. Matthew Arnold and Mr. Pater would be candidates for the Chair, but they have withdrawn, and the contest now lies between Mr. W. J. Courthope, M.A., of New College, and Mr. F. T. Palgrave, M.A., of Exeter College. Of these two gentlemen, the claims of Mr. Courthope seem to be pre-eminent. He obtained a First Class in Moderations in 1863; a First Class in Literæ Humaniores in 1865; the Newdigate Prize for English Verse in 1864; and the Chancellor's Prize for an English Essay in 1868. Besides being one of the most valued writers in the *National Review* and *Quarterly Review*, Mr. Courthope is well known as the author of one of the freshest and most delightful poems of our day, *The Paradise of Birds*. He is also the author of some very valuable contributions to literary criticism, the best known of which are *The Life of Addison* in *The Men of Letters* series, and *The Liberal Movement in English Literature*, recently published by Messrs. Murray. He is also the Editor of the Library edition of *Pope's Works*, now being issued by the same publishers. He is probably the best of modern critics who treat literature in what may be called a truly conservative spirit, appreciating the modern without disparaging the earlier classics of our language. We find amongst those who have already promised to support Mr. Courthope men of all shades of thought, including the following:—Lord Salisbury, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Iddesleigh, the Right Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., the Bishop of Liverpool, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Derry, Lord Justice Cotton, the Warden of New College, the Warden of All Souls' College, the Master of Pembroke College, Mr. James Bryce, M.P., Regius Professor of Civil Law, Mr. Montagu Burrows, Chichele Professor of Modern History, the Dean of Norwich, Mr. John Ruskin, the Principal of King's College, the Headmasters of Winchester and Wellington Colleges, and Mr. R. Bosworth Smith. Mr. Palgrave is chiefly known as the editor of the *Golden Treasury*, which, however excellent as a compilation, does not seem a sufficient qualification for one who aspires to be a prominent literary teacher and critic. We desire particularly to call attention to this contest because an attempt has apparently been made to minimise the Non-resident vote in Convocation by giving two important polls of that House for two different days—viz., the 12th and 26th of November. Surely the cultivated sons of Oxford spread abroad throughout the country are a fit and proper body to elect a candidate for such a post as the Chair of Poetry. We hope that all non-resident M.A.s will, if possible, attend on the 26th and support Mr. Courthope.

SOCIETY.

A marriage has been arranged between Lieutenant-Colonel John Vesey Nugent, late 51st Light Infantry, second son of the late Mr. John Nugent, Portaferry, county Down, and Miss Langham, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Herbert Langham, of Cottesbrooke Park, Northamptonshire.

Also between Mr. Nowell Sherson, second son of the late Captain A. N. Sherson, 72nd Highlanders, and the Lady Anne Sherson, and Miss Eva Innes-Noad, youngest daughter of Mr. David Innes-Noad.

On Tuesday there was a large gathering of relations and friends at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, on the occasion of the marriage of the Earl of Mayo with Miss Geraldine Ponsonby, daughter of Mr. Gerald and Lady Maria Ponsonby. The marriage was solemnised by the Rev. F. Ponsonby, assisted by the Revs. the Hon. George Bourke and J. Ayre, the service being choral. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of rich white Ottoman satin, brocaded with a large pattern of lilies, a petticoat of white Irish poplin, draped with flounces of old Brussels lace, a wreath of orange and jasmine blossoms, a veil of Brussels lace, and a pearl necklace, her only ornament. She was attended by her sister, Miss Adela Ponsonby, Lady Florence Bourke, Lady Barburn Coventry, Lady Mary Lygon, Miss Violet Ponsonby, Miss Norah Bourke, Miss Alice Paget, and Lady Sybil Lowther, who wore dresses of white-ribbed Ottoman silk, simply made, with white silk embroidery, the bodices being made with loose fronts of white crêpe de Chine, and large white satin sashes. They wore white hats to match and true lovers' knots with white enamel, with the bride and bridegroom's names in the loops of the knot. Their bouquets were of white flowers. Lady Maria Ponsonby entertained in Green-street a large party, including the Countess of Mayo, Mr. and Lady Eva Wyndham Quin, the Marchioness of Queensberry, the Earl and Countess of Coventry, the Earl and Countess Bathurst, the Earl and Countess Beauchamp, Countess of Lonsdale and Lady Verena Lowther, the Earl of Dunraven, Viscount Dewhurst, Hon. Charles, Henry, and Reginald Coventry, Lord Leconfield, Theresa Countess of Shrewsbury, &c. The Earl and Countess of Mayo left later for Lord Leconfield's place the Drove, Singleton; Lady Mayo's travelling dress being of russet red cashmere with hat to match.

In the parish church of East Farleigh, Kent, was celebrated on the 20th ult. the marriage of Commander Robert B. Maconochie, R.N., with Beatrice Margaret, only daughter of Mr. James Johnson Ellis, of The Priory, East Farleigh. The bride, who was led to the altar by her father, was attended by three bridesmaids. Her dress was of ivory satin, draped with Brussels lace, the gift of her mother, and sprays of orange blossoms, and she wore a wreath of the same flowers and a tulle veil. The bridesmaids wore skirts of white lace, with sashes of navy blue merveilleux; jacket bodices of blue satin, embroidered with gold anchors on the white satin revers; white lace waistcoats with gold buttons, and sailor hats of white lace with cream feathers, and lined with dark blue velvet. The bridegroom presented each with a pearl anchor brooch and a bouquet of flowers, to harmonise with the dress. Mrs. Ellis, mother of the bride, wore a handsome toilette of dark green velvet trimmed with biscuit satin, and bonnet and muff *en suite*. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Edmund Ball, of East Farleigh, assisted by the Rev. T. W. Carr, M.A., rector of Barming, Maidstone, and the Rev. W. Eycott Martin, vicar of West Farleigh, Mr. Ellis giving his daughter away. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis afterwards received the wedding party at breakfast at The Priory, when there were present, among others, General and Mrs. G. Harman, Colonel and Mrs. Harman, Mr. Walter Hulbert, Mr. Charles Hulbert, Misses Ethel and Anna Hulbert, Mr. J. A. Maconochie Welwood, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Tyrwhitt Drake, Miss Violet Cole, Mr. A. C. Lee, &c. Later in the afternoon the newly-wedded couple started for a tour of the Isle of Wight and Channel Islands, the bride wearing a travelling dress of striped smoke-grey serge, with plush bonnet and muff to match.

The marriage of Mr. Morgan J. Evans to Miss M. E. Owen, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Owen, Llangefni, and granddaughter of Admiral Ogle, Beaumaris, took place on October 17 at the old parish church of Penmynydd, Anglesey. The bride, who was conducted to the altar by her mother, by whom she was afterwards given away, wore her travelling-dress of silver-grey corded silk, with bodice and long drapery at the back of plush of the same shade, bonnet to correspond, and carried a beautiful bouquet, the bridegroom's gift. She was accompanied by three bridesmaids. Her cousin was attired in grey cashmere and lace over red silk, bonnet to match; and two little children wearing cream canvas frocks, red sashes, and white sailor hats trimmed with red ribbon and a bunch of daisies, the two latter scattering flowers before the bridal pair on leaving the church. All carried lovely bouquets of red roses, red passion flowers, and autumn leaves, and a gold bangle, gifts of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Davies Owen, M.A., Oxon, vicar of Penmynydd; the Rev. Warren Trevor, M.A., Oxon, rural dean; and the Rev. Osborne Williams, M.A. Cantab. After the ceremony the wedding party reassembled at the Vicarage for a breakfast given by the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Davies Owen, who afterwards entertained at an "At Home" some intimate friends of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Evans left at four o'clock *en route* for London. Penmynydd Church was tastefully decorated with a profusion of flowers, those on the altar being all white. At Beaumaris the bells rang merrily, and flags were hoisted on the pier.

The marriage of Earl Ferrers and Lady Ina White took place on Saturday, the 24th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square. The ceremony was strictly private. The bride was accompanied to the church from 11, Carlton-house-terrace, and given away by her sister, Lady Ardilaun, the other persons present being Countess Ferrers, Lady Augusta Palmer, and Miss Walsh (mother, sister, and half-sister of the bridegroom), the Countess of Bantry, and Lady Jane Kenny Herbert (mother and sister of the bride). At the conclusion of the ceremony Earl and Countess Ferrers drove straight to Euston Station, *en route* for Chartly Castle, Lord Ferrers' seat in Staffordshire.

At the parish church, Milford, was celebrated, on the 14th ult., the marriage of the Rev. Harcourt Boyes Snowden Fowler, of Great Witley, Worcestershire, son of the late Rev. Alfred Fowler, vicar of Compton, Berks, with Fanny, eldest surviving daughter of Mr. Samuel Hayman Warren, of Harewood, Keyhaven, Hants. The Right Rev. Bishop M'Dougall was prevented by illness from taking part in the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. L. Estridge, M.A., vicar of Bursledon, assisted by the Rev. L. Leeper, M.A. The bride, who was led to the altar by her father, wore a dress of corded white silk broché satin and lace, plain full train, tulle veil, and wreath of orange blossoms; and carried an exquisite bouquet, the gift of the bridegroom. The four bridesmaids wore dresses of pale blue satin and cream lace, and hats of dark blue velvet and pale blue feathers; they all carried bouquets, also the gift of the briedgroom. On the arrival of the bride, the clergy and choir proceeded up the nave singing the marriage hymn; the service was fully choral. The church was tastefully decorated. On the conclusion of the ceremony, the wedding party drove to Harewood, and, after the breakfast, the newly-married couple started for their wedding tour amidst the usual demonstrations. The bride's travelling dress was grey cashmere and velvet, with hat to match.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.

The results of the voting for the sixth London School Board were declared on Tuesday in the eleven divisions of the metropolis. The new Board, which comes into legal existence on December 1, will have in it fewer women members than any Board since the first. The Hon. L. Stanley, M.P., will be missed, and the Radical lady member, Miss Helen Taylor, has also been rejected. In the City, in Finsbury, in the Tower Hamlets, and in Southwark firm and declared supporters of the Board policy, including such vigorous educationalists as Mr. Spicer, Miss D. Hill, Mr. Mark Wilks, Mr. Lucraft, and Sir John Bennett, have come in at the top of the polls. In Finsbury, especially, the victory is very complete for the School Board supporters, Mr. Wilks having been attacked by the many Vestry interests. In Southwark, Miss H. Taylor unsuccessfully used all the influence she could exercise among the Irish Parnellites and the Radicals against the return of Sir John Bennett. In all, some seventeen of the old members did not seek re-election, including members of all shades of opinion; while those who have lost seats include supporters and opponents of the Board. Chelsea, for instance, has not returned Mr. Freeman, the vice-chairman. He only stood at the urgent request of his friends in the division. At the same time, the division has rejected Mr. George Mitchell, who represented the advocates of free meals and free education. In the City, Mr. Richards, a vigorous opposer of the Board, has been rejected. In Finsbury and Greenwich all the members of the present Board who sat for the divisions seeking re-election have been re-elected. In Hackney, a Church member, the Rev. H. D. Pearson, has been rejected. In Lambeth, of the eight members of the old division, now formed into two divisions, three opponents of the Board's work—namely, Mr. White, the Hon. C. Dillon, and Miss Müller—have lost their seats. In Marylebone there has been a collapse of the "Liberal Four," three of the four being voted out. In the Tower Hamlets, educational work suffers a loss through Sir E. H. Currie not being returned, a result due partly to the running of too many Church candidates and partly to the idea which was prevalent that Sir Edmund Currie wished to give up some of the public work to which he has devoted so much of his life. To this idea colour was lent by the fact that Sir Edmund attended no meetings and issued no address. Miss Hastings, who has been a vigorous opponent of the Board's work, has, with Mr. Pearce, also disappeared through lack of votes. As regards the new members, it is yet too early to pronounce upon their views, which, as stated by themselves, cannot be placed in one or two categories. Some few advocate views exactly similar to those held by retiring members; others consider that the Board should move on lines which it has no power to follow out. Generally speaking, extremists as regards "Board policy" or "anti-Board policy" have been rejected.

The following is a list of the newly-elected members of the Board, with the number of votes obtained by each; names of members of the old Board are marked with an asterisk:—

City of London.—*Mr. H. Spicer, 5,582; *Miss Davenport Hill, 5,236; Mr. Alderman Savory, 5,043; *Sir Richard Temple, 5,029.

Westminster.—Mr. H. N. B. Spink, 8,810; Rev. W. M. Sinclair, 6,741; *Mr. J. Ross, 6,546; Mr. Clifford Probyn, 5,616; *Mr. J. S. Burroughes, 4,894.

Tower Hamlets.—*Mr. E. North Buxton, 11,061; Rev. W. Parkinson Jay, 9,000; *Colonel Lennox Prendergast, 8,363; Rev. J. Fletcher Potter, 6,886; Mr. F. J. W. Dillon, 6,618.

Southwark.—Sir John Bennett, 6,802; Mr. Edric Bayley, 4,130; *Rev. C. D. Lawrence, 3,414; Rev. W. L. Bell, 3,057.

Finsbury.—*Rev. Mark Wilks, 12,485; *Mr. W. R. Bourke, 11,611; *Mr. B. Lucraft, 10,310; Rev. W. Panckridge, 9,402; Mr. J. W. Sharp, 8,669; Mr. T. F. Stonelake, 7,371.

Greenwich.—*Mr. Edwin Hughes, 14,392; Mr. William Phillips, 11,713; *Mr. Henry Gover, 11,376; Rev. R. R. Bristow, 11,047.

Chelsea.—Mr. Geo. White, B.A., 11,282; Rev. Robert Eyton, 10,182; *Mr. W. Bousfield, 8,638; *Professor Gladstone, 6,422; Mrs. Webster, 6,249.

East Lambeth.—Rev. A. A. W. Drew, 7,084; *Rev. E. C. Brooke, 5,097; *Mr. T. Heller, 4,525; *Mr. Whiteley, 4,150.

West Lambeth.—Mr. H. Lynn, 11,939; Mr. H. T. Foster, 11,868; Rev. A. W. Jephson, 11,714; *Rev. G. M. Murphy, 8,288; Mr. F. W. Lucas, 8,093; Mr. J. T. Helby, 7,912.

Hackney.—*Mr. John Lobb, 15,092; Mr. Chas. Deacon, 11,929; Mr. James Hart, 9,775; Mr. C. G. Gull, 6,940; *Mr. B. S. Olding, 6,597.

Marylebone.—Mr. E. Barnes, 34,703; Mr. J. R. Endean, 16,485; Rev. J. J. Coxhead, 15,121; Major-General Moberley, 14,123; *Rev. J. R. Diggle-12,016; *Rev. Canon Barker, 8,235; *Mrs. West, lake, 6,815.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

NEW ACROSTIC RULES.

A Prize of One Guinea is given every month for the successful solution of the Acrostics that appear in the *John Bull*.

The present monthly competition will include the Acrostics that are given on November 7, 14, 21, and 28.

At the end of the month, in case competitors tie, they will proceed to guess off the ties, being debarred from prize-winning in the fresh monthly competitions so long as they are engaged in contesting the ties.

No competitor can gain more than two Monthly Prizes in the course of the year.

All solutions must be forwarded not later than the Monday week following the appearance of the Acrostic, addressed to the Acrostic Editor of the *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and signed by a pseudonym of not inordinate length.

Alternatives to the number of three are allowed.

All solutions received are acknowledged, whether correct or not.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 4.

(Eighth Month, Tenth Year.)

1. S isyphu S
2. E ttric K
3. A st I
4. L uto N

Light 4.—Several solvers give Leghorn, the thought of "Leghorn hats" doubtless misleading them. But there is absolutely no reason why inhabitants of Leghorn should take an interest in straws, whilst at Luton the one business of life is straw-plaiting.

Answers have been received from Senga, Alias, Paddy, Random Shot, Zyx, R.O., Godiva, Roma, Tit-willow, Conjecture, S.O.F., Hampton Courtier, Chavernes, Katydid, The Owl, Felix, Chelmsford, Beam, Pansy, Two Countesses, Sociable, B.V., Pegasus, Waddles, Noryb, Rad, Quandary, Viz, Vertumnus, Knutsford, Camensis, Magnet, Todcat, and Asphodel.

July Ties.—A Casual's solution is correct, and that of Land o' Nod inaccurate. The July prize is consequently won by A Casual, who is requested to send name and address for publication.

September Ties.—Allspice, Etak, Hadji, Iris, M.A.E.B., and Persevere have all answered correctly, and remain competing. Ketha, Mrs. Mums, and Peewit fall out of the competition.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 1.

(Ninth Month, Tenth Year.)

Proem.

With dying Autumn and the sunshine's flight,
These come to turn the London day to night.

1.
Begging in India he may be seen.

2.
Deserted for the Egyptian Queen.

3.
One of the glories of Florentine art,

4.
Of Phœnician commerce the seat and mart.

The School Board elections in Sheffield yesterday resulted in an extraordinary victory for the Conservative or Church candidates, the Sectarian or Liberal candidates suffering a great reverse.

The Queen yesterday opened the new bridge across the Dee.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that he has received a telegram from Vienna in the following terms:—"The situation is very dangerous; early hostilities are probable. The Bulgarians, feeling that they are encouraged, are assuming an attitude of defiance, and King Milan is no longer master of his movements. It is almost certain at this moment that an explosion, which is close at hand, will abruptly stop the solemn deliberations at Constantinople." The correspondent adds that this despatch comes from such a source that he does not feel at liberty to change a word or to delay its publication.

The Earl of Iddesleigh has issued a farewell address to his old constituents in North Devon, in which he says:—"I am glad to think that the standard of Conservative and Constitutional principles has been taken up by my old family and political friend, Mr. Arthur Kekewich. He is one who will bear it worthily, and, I doubt not, will carry it to victory. The times are very critical, and the issues of this present struggle are unspeakably important to the country. I feel sure that every North Devon man who loves the institutions which England has so long enjoyed, and who respects the high principles which have made her what she is, will exert himself to the utmost, both in the short time now remaining before the election and at the election itself, to maintain the cause and to secure our triumph."

The funeral of the Rev. the Earl of Buckinghamshire took place yesterday (Friday) in the churchyard of Sidmouth, Devon, where his wife lies. The body, enclosed in a coffin of oak, with the simple date of the deceased's birth and death, was removed on Thursday from Hampden House, Buckinghamshire, and was accompanied by Lord Hobart, the Dowager Lady Hobart, Lady Charlotte Hobart-Hampden, Lady Eleanor Hobart-Hampden, Major the Hon. Horace and Mrs. Horace Hobart-Hampden, the Hon. Mrs. Hobart-Hampden (wife of Hobart Pasha), Mr. Mortimer Margesson, and the Rev. Barton Mills, all of whom were present at the funeral. The vicar of Sidmouth (the Rev. H. G. J. Clements) officiated, and there was a very large attendance of all classes of the townspeople, among whom the deceased, who was a frequent resident, was very popular. A large number of wreaths and crosses of flowers were sent by friends in Buckinghamshire and elsewhere.

Bishop Bromby has forwarded the following reply to the circular of the Radical candidate for West Shropshire:—"My dear Sir,—I am an old Liberal and have been a steady supporter of Mr. Gladstone, but I cannot consent to rob the rural population of their property in their parish church and rectory. 'Religious equality' demands that the Church, as well as Nonconformists, should retain what was not given by the State. As to Disestablishment as distinguished from Disendowment, the will of the nation must determine that.—Yours very truly, C. H. Bromby, Bishop.—*Montford, Oct. 28.*"

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